REGISTERED [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] 7,943.—New Series. BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874.

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follow :—

[illegible] in Bombay.—*Dues* [illegible]

		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	24
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	13
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] Up-Country.

[illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 8 As. per Line.

[illegible] double the above.

[illegible] to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] be made.

All [illegible] charged according to the space occupied [illegible]

Any [illegible] Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] Contract with Government, despatch [illegible] as above with Mails, Passengers, [illegible] Cargo, every fourteen days.

The [illegible] "[illegible]SIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd July 1874, at [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] MAHOMMERAH.

[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon [illegible] a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July [illegible]

[illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early [illegible]

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further [illegible], and for Freight [illegible], apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

[illegible], opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

[illegible] Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

[illegible]

Children under [illegible] years free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"[illegible]," on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"[illegible]," on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For [illegible] information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, [illegible] Street.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE & [illegible], Meadow Street, [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] beg to inform the PUBLIC [illegible] that he has an [illegible] STOCK of [illegible] PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich [illegible] Glassware, rich Cut and [illegible] Decanters [illegible] Hanging and Table Lamps, [illegible] Table Cutlery, [illegible] Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, [illegible] Also received, ex "[illegible]," [illegible]

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] from the Great [illegible] Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising [illegible] Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies [illegible] to contract with parties desirous of posting [illegible] on the lines.

[illegible]

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

[illegible]

[illegible] L. S."

[illegible] CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Symons, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by them for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be [illegible]

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock [illegible] at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the [illegible] July 1874, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. [illegible] will be despatched [illegible] above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE MULLS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned White Mulls, on account and risk of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay, 21st July 1874. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE: TREACHER'S BUILDINGS.

'WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES: UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID) FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. J. S. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
R. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
F. D. PARKER, Esq., (Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.)

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. KHARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AUDITOR.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

THE POLICIES GRANTED BY THIS COMPANY ARE UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

[illegible]

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus pages 2, and [illegible] to 27.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES, With [illegible] of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured, [illegible] 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES. With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES. Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS, Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES, Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS [illegible] CANE and CATGUT [illegible]

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—COMMENCING from SATURDAY, the 18th instant, MAILS to KURRACHEE [illegible] will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY TWICE a WEEK, viz., on EVERY SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, until further Notice.

C. A. STUART,
Postmaster.

General Post Office, Bombay, 20th July 1874.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that as there are still a few UNCLAIMED BALANCES, SHAREHOLDERS who have not already received their DIVIDENDS are requested to apply to the Agent of the Undersigned, Mr. [illegible] JAMSETJEE BATLEEBOYS, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of August, after which no further Claims can be recognized.

The Share Certificates must accompany the Application.

LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.

London, 13th June 1874.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AS a Mark of Respect to the Memory of the [illegible], G.C.B., Past Grand Master Mason of Scotland and Past Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, a PROVINCIAL GRAND FUNERAL LODGE will be held at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Khumbala Hill Road, Bombay, at 6 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July 1874, of which the Brethren of all Constitutions are fraternally invited to be present. Brethren willing to join the Choir are requested to attend the Practice to be held in the Masonic Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 P.M., punctually, after which they will be gladly welcomed to the meeting of Lodge "Caledonia," which takes place on the same evening.

By Order,
J. W. BUTLER,
Provincial Grand Secretary for Hindostan.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, CALLED for the 29th instant, the following propositions will be brought forward by Mr. Cassumbhoy [illegible]:—

"That the Special Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869 and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled."

"That Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, be and is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per mensem, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company."

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to 30th June 1874.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 24, Bombay, 17th July 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st INSTANT (both days inclusive).

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1874, immediately after the business of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, also convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on that day, shall have been disposed of, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on Monday, the 6th day of July 1874:—

1st. That the original Shares of the Company be divided into Shares of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, as provided in the Clauses 4th and 5th of the Articles of Association of the Company.

2nd. That [illegible] provided in the Clause 12th of the Indian Companies [illegible] capital of the Company is Rupees Nine Lakhs, divided [illegible] hundred shares of Rupees one thousand each.

3rd. That the Clause 44 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words "in the month of July," and substituted in the lieu thereof the words "not later than the month of October in such year."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 24, Bombay, 17th July 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, a PAIR of strong, sound, AUSTRALIAN MARES. A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for the use of an exceedingly high bred imported [illegible] DOG (small) a well bred Bull, Bull-terrier or Fox-terrier BITCH. A capital opportunity for owners of a good breed. Address "JIM," *B. G.* Office.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made [illegible] sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works.—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a consideration. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition, when properly applied, will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping without condensation.

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, [illegible] and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON-BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially [illegible]

Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
[illegible] Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—Treacher and Co.

PETROLEUM LAMPS! LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

[illegible]

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the [illegible]

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 15th June 1874.

AMATEUR CONCERT, IN AID OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 21st JULY.

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

Reserved Seat Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Saloon up to 5 o'clock Tuesday Evening.

Unreserved Tickets may be purchased at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the door of the Hall.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely in the Indo-British Institution.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOOKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of his daily requirements as well as [illegible] every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold, IN AID OF A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD. (Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 19th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT [illegible] (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For details of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

NOTICE.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Cases of Chapels, White Tamils, Moselle, Marking Ink, Perfumed Soaps, a Case of Porcelain Tiles, a Bale of Sewing Thread, Cotton Prints, and other Miscellaneous Articles, will be HELD at the TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

The sale will commence punctually at Noon, and Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. JERVOISE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 14th July 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

[illegible]

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (Fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Scratchers.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

[illegible] the 29th INSTANT, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LD.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 4, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May 1874.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and [illegible] Cormack, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4.—To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of 36,484 square yards for the term of 30 years from the 1st June last, renewable, at the Annual Rent of Rs. 5,000, and a Lease of 60,000 square yards to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., for the term of 30 years, at a Rent of Rs. 6,0[illegible] per annum.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Albert Mills Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 8, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of July 1874, to confirm the following Resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th July 1874:—

[illegible] Mr. Albert [illegible] be and is hereby appointed to be the general [illegible] and Agent of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of [illegible] annas per [illegible] on all Goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. & V. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE.

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP. FOR ALL INDIA. TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club [illegible]. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Numbers will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of [illegible] of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian make.
Electro-plated Store in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the [illegible] from the various charges of [illegible], the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class West-end Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

[illegible] Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

[illegible]

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR SALE. (A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.)

A LARGE and CONVENIENTLY situated piece of GROUND, measuring (70,000) Seventy Thousand Square Yards, is FOR SALE. It consists of four pucka built WORKING WELLS and a large WATER TANK, as well as Three pucka-built BUNGALOWS, already fetching a Monthly Rent of Rs. 150.

The place is admirably adapted for erecting Spinning and Weaving Mills. For plan, value, and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

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MESSRS. [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH JULY 1874.

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton Market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports nil. No American figures are given, and in New York Mid Uplands is unchanged, while "futures" are quoted [illegible] per lb. higher.

Consols are quoted at 92⅝; French Rentes at 97½; Bar Silver 58⅜d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has again been little or nothing doing, but there is still a decidedly easier tendency apparent and rates may be quoted 1/16d. under Saturday, say,—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼d.; Credits 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅜d. per rupee. The fact of the Government drawings being increased earlier than expected has naturally tended to increase the downward feeling, and the belief in a further decline becomes more confirmed. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong with an upward tendency, and we may now quote:—Fours Rs. 105; Fours and a half Rs. 106; Fives and a half Rs. 111.

The weekly return of the Bank of Bombay to the 18th instant is remarkably favourable, the following being the principal alterations which have taken place during the week:—

Government Treasury Balance	Dec.	Rs	3,18,426
Deposits	Inc.	,,	21,54,934
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,96,994
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	8,80,524
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	5,23,578
Cash Balance	Dec.	,,	11,92,[illegible]

In the face of such a return the directors can scarcely fail to reduce their rates of discount at to-morrow's board meeting, but whether they do so or not, the effect on the general market must be to induce greater ease.

The SHARE [illegible] very steady, and for Bank of Bombay [illegible] higher, but other shares [illegible] Spinning Companies [illegible] easier [illegible] in this [illegible].

In COTTON the [illegible] very little doing, transactions [illegible] to isolated purchases [illegible] and for the local mills. Prices [illegible] the decline in Freight and [illegible] about the late fall in [illegible] receipts here are now very small, [illegible] 9[illegible] bales for the past three days.

FREIGHTS [illegible] at £2 to £2-1-3 by steamer and [illegible] £2-12-6 for sailing vessels.

IMPORTS are [illegible] and depressed at unchanged values.

BANKS.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 18th July, compared with the Statement issued on 11th July.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

CALCUTTA.

[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH JULY.

[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH JULY.

[illegible]

Co.; 394 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co.; 50? bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.; 73 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts. herbs, Hassum Damjee; 100 bales cotton, Vicrambhoy Ebramjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Jaitha.
Marie, 1,600 bags wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 3,200 bags wheat, Hajee Allarackhia Hajee Kasam; 175 cwts. coir yarn, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 57 bales cotton, Harry Dewsee; 50 bales cotton, Gulam Hussen Currimbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mooltan, 80 bales wool, Framjee, Sealy and Co.
Arabia, 170 bags wheat, and 20 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 62 bags wheat, Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, 22 tins castor oil, C. Grondona.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th July, 2 P.M.—Mail Steamer Bangalore from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 20th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·92, rainfall 1 inch 33 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th July, 10-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south to south-west, maximum 80, minimum 72, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·78, rainfall 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west strong, thermometer 90, barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 20th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west mild. thermometer 77, rainfall 4 inches 36 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Sim, Lieutenant, Bengal 6th Punjab Infantry, from leave, from ——.

Leckie, Lieutenant, Adjutant 28th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

JULY 19.

Hand, Major, 42th Regiment, on sick leave, from Chikalda.

JULY 20.

[illegible]ebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Sim, Lieutenant, Bengal 6th Punjab Infantry, to join, to Dera Ismail Khan.

JULY 19.

Gabbett, Surgeon, Madras British Medical Service, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 20.

Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Nassick.
Hollen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Stud Commission, on duty, to Scharanpore.
Strahan, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
[illegible] Horse, to join, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 24th March 1874.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—
Staff—Major J. Wakefield. For 20 days from date of departure in the latter half of this month. Privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th July, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

17th Regiment N I—Surgeon Major J F Straker to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Dick, on furlough.

The date of Lieut H F Berkeley's appointment to be Adjutant 3rd Hussars, ratified in the London Gazette dated 22nd February 1873, is [illegible]

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—

[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—21st JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

[illegible]

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

[illegible]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

[illegible]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

[illegible]

SHORT CAUSES.

[illegible]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]

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- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MOORE—July 17th, at Poona, the wife of John George Moore, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

WATSON—July 19th, at the Marine Lines, Mrs. D. Watson, of a son.

DEATH.

CHARLTON—July 20th, at Byculla, Former Charlton, G. I. P. Railway Company, aged 25 years. The Funeral will leave the Byculla Station at 4 P.M. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RISO—July 11th, at 6, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of G. G. Riso, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FURLONG—STEPHENSON—July 12th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jacob, Captain Malcolm Furlong, Madras Staff Corps, to Rosa Ellen, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson, H. M.'s 17th Lancers.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—July 13th, at the Presidency Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, of epilepsy, Mr Henry Douglas, late of H. M.'s Bengal Pilot Service.

LEACH—July 13th, at Allahabad, Isabella Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Leach, aged 8 months and 13 days.

MORGAN—July 13th, at Ootacamund, Frank Rae Morgan, the third son of Colonel H. R. and Mrs. Morgan, aged 11 years and 9 months, accidentally drowned.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874.

ACCEPTING as in the main correct the important telegram published yesterday by a contemporary—whom we congratulate on having in London a correspondent so prompt to act upon instructions to telegraph the substance of the Secretary of State's final despatch regarding the Bombay Riots—we may now consider it a settled thing that a new Governor will soon be appointed to this Presidency in place of Sir Philip Wodehouse. For Lord Salisbury seems to have admitted the entire accuracy of the serious charges brought against the local Government and the Commissioner of Police in the Parsee Memorial. It is true that Mr. Souter is praised for his energy and conspicuous gallantry in quelling the riots after they had broken out; but these are the very qualities for which Mr. Souter has always had full credit in Bombay. What people complained of here was that the Commissioner of Police had been guilty of neglect of duty in not taking proper precautions to render harmless such gatherings of Mussulman roughs as were likely to disturb the peace of the town, and that afterwards, in the excitement of conflict with the rioters, he had lost his temper and spoken in a way to show he cherished a [illegible] unfounded prejudice [illegible] the Parsees. The verdict of public opinion in Bombay on the Commissioner's whole conduct was that Mr. Souter had exhibited, along with an abundance of energy in action, such a want of judgment as was alone a fatal disqualification for the office he held; and the fairness of this verdict has now been affirmed by the decision of the Secretary of State. Then, again, as regards the part played by Sir Philip Wodehouse, we are told that "the "conduct of the Governor of Bombay is generally approved; but the Government expresses "regret at the delay in calling out the troops, "and the tone adopted towards the Parsees." But this is surely as much as to say that the Governor's conduct would have been all right if it had not been all wrong. The active measures which, on the *fifth* day after the disturbances had begun, he announced would be taken to restore order—such as the increase of the garrison of Bombay and the prohibition of the Mohurrum processions—were forced upon the acceptance of Sir Philip Wodehouse by the indignant remonstrances of the Press; and the expediency of this policy of repression has never been disputed. It is only for his incapacity to realize the nature of the crisis at the right time and to use the force at his command in order to protect the peaceful subjects of the Queen in this city, and for the foolish speeches in which he, the English Governor of Bombay, first taunted the Parsees with their helplessness, and asked them if they could not defend themselves, and then tried to inculpate them as equally guilty with [illegible] Mahommedan [illegible] [illegible] and, when he is condemned on these two counts of the indictment, he is condemned on all. When the Secretary of State "gives "great credit to the Parsees for the "moderation they showed under provocations "received," and commends them for "attempt"ing no illegal retaliation for the injuries "they received," he by implication severely rebukes the Government of Bombay for the misrepresentations of the "simple narrative" and even throws doubt on the fairness of the recent conviction of Parsee prisoners at the High Court. We confess, however, it appears to us improbable that the Secretary of State can have gone so far as to absolve the Parsees from all blame for participating in the riot of the 15th of February, and perhaps the last paragraph of the telegram will be found to require some modification; but this will not affect the general result. It remains certain that on all the points in dispute between the Government of Bombay and the public the Secretary of State, following the example of the Government of India, has distinctly censured Sir Philip Wodehouse and his advisers of last February.

In face of this public censure how is it possible for a high-minded honourable man like Sir Philip Wodehouse—whom his friends describe as a pattern English gentleman—to avoid resigning the office which he holds? Such a position as that of Governor of Bombay is not a sinecure that can be given with impunity to any decayed relative of an English Minister who happens to be in want of a place; nor do we do Sir Philip Wodehouse the injustice to suppose that he is a mere placeman, devoid of any ambition except to draw his salary with the utmost regularity and spend as little of it as possible in the country which pays it him. He may be wanting in capacity, and may consequently lay himself open to the reproach of being too easily led astray by inexperienced and prejudiced members of his own household; but he is at least not void of wholesome self-respect, and he cannot be willing to cling to an office of great power and great responsibility, when he must know that by retaining the appointment he can only continue to bring discredit on the [illegible]. A Governor who has lost the confidence of his subjects and been officially censured by his superiors may be allowed the opportunity of retrieving his errors in some parts of the Queen's dominions; but it would be a dangerous experiment to give him a fresh chance in India. This feeling must indeed, we imagine, have been uppermost in the minds of the authorities at the India Office when they sanctioned the publication of a despatch which, under cover of a few polite general phrases, conveys an invitation to the Governor of Bombay to perform upon himself the operation known among the Japanese as "the happy despatch." Lord Salisbury did not like to subject Sir Philip to the ignominy of being recalled, but it must have been taken for granted at the India Office that a Governor censured for two of the gravest faults any ruler can commit would not hesitate to send in his resignation. For the principal business of a Governor is to maintain order and to deal fairly in speech and act with all classes of the population; and Sir Philip Wodehouse has now been convicted of having failed to do either one or the other of these things. He showed himself helpless for some days last February in presence of insolent rioters, and he allowed himself to be infected with a spirit of partisanship from which he was bound to keep himself scrupulously free. He has, therefore, violated the first duties of the ruler of any State or city, and has exposed to the whole world his own unfitness to govern. In these circumstances, for Sir Philip Wodehouse to go on attempting to govern Bombay, in spite of the assurances he has received that he has lost the respect of the people and the confidence of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, would be conduct only worthy of a man destitute of patriotic feeling and insensible to personal degradation.

The complete correspondence will now be laid before Parliament, according to the promise given by Lord George Hamilton to Mr. Dunbar. But we do not anticipate that there will be any serious debate on the subject. Discussion has been rendered unnecessary by the impartial way in which the India Office has reviewed and given its opinion upon the conduct of all parties concerned; and we doubt if any one except Sir P. Wodehouse himself, his [illegible] all inclined to dispute the fairness of the verdict pronounced by men far enough removed from Bombay to be indifferent to the jealousies of local factions. We could have wished that sentence had been passed immediately after the publication of the verdict, but the emasculate tone of public life in England is in nothing more manifest than in the gentleness with which men of family are now-a-days treated by the ruling caste. Still, enough has been done to convince the inhabitants of Bombay that English justice has not become the mere shadow of a name, and that there is an imperial court of appeal in England which will protect them from the caprices of an official class who fancy they can do what they like in India. Native princes have frequently found agents willing to demand redress for their grievances from the Secretary of State, from Parliament, and from the Queen herself; but now for the first time we have had an instance of the success which may attend the determined efforts of the loyal population of a great Indian city to secure the recognition of their own rights as freemen, and the redress of wrongs endured at the hands of the local authorities. The liberties and the property of the people of Western India have too long been at the mercy of a set of exclusive officials who, revolving in their own set from Bombay to Mahableshwur and from Mahableshwur to Poona, learn nothing from year to year about either the country or its inhabitants, and look upon the profits of the Government of India as their perquisite which they may do what they please with. These men, who have made it their boast to despise public opinion, and to treat all outsiders as if they were an inferior race of beings, have now had a lesson which will teach them toleration and a sense of responsibility, and which is only one of many signs that the exclusive rule of the licensed monopolists of power in this country is tottering to its fall.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SOME official correspondence has recently taken place regarding the Casuarina. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation (Colonel Fife) wrote to the Conservators of Forests in the Southern and Northern Divisions of the Presidency, asking them if they knew whether or not the timber of "the acacia known as the Casuarina" is valuable. Mr. Shuttleworth (Conservator of Forests, N. D.) replied on the 18th June that the casuarina is not a variety of acacia; that there are two varieties in Bombay—viz., the Casuarina muricata or Tinian pine, which is a strong, hardy tree, accommodating itself wonderfully to the poorest of soils, and the Casuarina equisetifolia, which is not so hardy; that the wood is valuable for fuel for engines and locomotives, and for building and other purposes; and that he may be able to supply the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with some seeds this season. Major Peyton (Conservator of Forests, Southern Division), said nothing in his reply about the Casuarina being an acacia or not, confessed that he had little practical acquaintance with it, but offered to get a good supply of seeds from the Inspector of Forests in the Madras Presidency. A memorandum on casuarina planting by Mr. H. R. Yardo, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Madras, where the tree has been largely planted, has been forwarded to Colonel Fife both by Mr. Shuttleworth and Major Peyton. By a resolution issued by Government, Colonel Fife, as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, is to arrange with Major Peyton to supply the several Executive Engineers with seed to be obtained from Madras, as suggested, and the cost is to be debited to the Revenue Accounts of the canals, under head "Plantations," estimates being submitted for formal sanction.

THE cases instituted against Mr. Williams by Rajah Ameer Hussan Khan of Mahmoodabad came on for hearing on Monday, the 13th, before [illegible] by a report which appears in [illegible] the proceedings were characterised by a good deal of levity. In the course of his examination by Mr. Sackville Davis, Mr. Williams made [illegible] admission—viz., that he had ordered about fifty copies of his report, and judgments, from private presses, and that he had made over, without being authorised to do so, these copies to his friends in *confidence*, or as unpublished official records relating to matters of State. He admitted publication in England, and having sent one copy to Mr. Woodburn in Scotland. He said that the routine was that the permission of the Chief Commissioner was necessary before any one was entitled to receive a copy. He admitted likewise that he was not authorised to bring any charge against the plaintiff. As to distributing such reports (one of which contained the statement now complained of as defamatory) among certain persons "in confidence" it is instructive to notice that one of the letters put into Court was from Captain Hemans, declining to allow Mr. Williams's statement that the reports were of a confidential nature to influence him in any way. Mr. Williams also admitted having allowed other people than himself to see these confidential reports. If it is the practice for Indian Government officials to draw up reports and judgments in any part of the world and then seek to cover their contents with the protection of Government when they are called in question by people whose character or situation they may affect, we confess it is a practice which we believe to be exceedingly dangerous and impolitic. And this trial at Fyzabad will have done one useful thing, at all events, if it puts an end to so objectionable a use of power by members of the Civil Service.

THE young Parsee who "forgot his train of reasoning" the other day in the Town Hall during the debate on the acceleration of the mails seems to be one of the irrepressible geniuses who occasionally adorn and teach the world. We had wondered who he was. Like the fly in amber

The wonder's how the devil he got there.

A correspondent has sent us a letter which enlightens us, and, for the information and peace of mind of our readers, who are doubtless all agog to know something about him, we hasten to state that his name is Nusserwanjee Rutnaghur, that he is an under-graduate of Bombay University, an assistant teacher in the Elphinstone High School, a frequent correspondent of a congenial contemporary under the pseudonym of "Lucius," the chairman of the Bombay Improvement Society, and last but not least, Bombay correspondent of that remarkable teacher the *Gujerat Mitra*. Besides practising upon an important public meeting in order to perfect himself as an orator before the Bombay Improvement Society, and astonishing the envious boys in Elphinstone College, Mr. Rutnaghur is capable of literary flights in which his "train of reasoning" is preserved in links of characteristic beauty. Knowing this, we turned to his last letter in the *Gujerat Mitra*, and there and there found criticisms of a piece with those which he essayed upon the composition of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce's sentences. He is good enough to inform the readers of the *Mitra* that there were seven resolutions "prepared in very good English." Of Mr. Maclean's speech he is pleased to say that it was "the ablest," but unfortunately he dashes his praise with the galling information that "it was by no means worthy of the important occasion on which it was delivered;" that Mr. Maclean "appears to have no experience at all in public speaking, and his voice is wanting in modulation and variety; there was nothing remarkable in his speech except, perhaps, his allusion to philosophers," &c. Then alluding to the part in which Mr. Rutnaghur took in the proceedings, Mr. Rutnaghur confesses that "he spoke unfortunately in a less pleasing manner than he ought to have done or was able to do; this was because he suffered some pain in what may be called the composition of his body, which almost prevented him from speaking;" and Mr. Rutnaghur trusts that when Mr. Rutnaghur speaks again "he will take care to speak with greater power of voice, and in language [illegible] elegant and pure." Dr. Blaney's speech is criticised in Mr. Rutnaghur's best style—"Dr. Blaney spoke loudly, but if he tried to speak eloquently he utterly failed." Perhaps Dr. Blaney was suffering "some pain in what may be called the composition of his body." Mr. Bythell will be glad to hear that "he spoke with great self-possession and grace, but he did not speak much; and what little he said was business-like." Of Mr. Forbes Mr. Rutnaghur says he has "considerably improved in the art of oral speaking since he first commenced the Municipal agitation in Bombay in 1871 and 1872." We are glad to hear this about Mr. Forbes, for had he not improved in "oral speaking," it would be difficult to say whether his speaking would ever be listened to. It will be observed that the complaisance with which Mr. Rutnaghur reviews men and manners is as remarkable as that with which he said he had lost his train of reasoning. Now, we would not allude to that ambitious young gentleman so much if we did not recognise in him the type of a class which is very commonly met with in India. We refer to the class whom we are educating—whom we are endeavouring to make M.A.'s. This education has developed a peculiar genus of young men, who are presumptuous, wanting in common sense, ignorant of the world and even of their letters, and who despise their own countrymen who are not educated, while they assume that their curriculum fits them for doing anything on the face of the earth. Education, speaking generally, is a blessing to the country; still, it is responsible for creating innumerable conceited jackanapes who only learn sense when many years of experience in the world has ground most of their self-sufficiency out of them, and taught them the lesson that after all the so-called education which they have received does not entitle them to be impertinent with impunity. Such a class has no counterpart in any other part of the world. Fancy an English schoolboy who has learned a common-place speech off by heart standing up in the midst of an influential public meeting and instructing the world from China to Peru!

THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The perusal of the very interesting description of the [illegible] Hospital, which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, induces me to ask how it happens that the New European General Hospital, the foundation of which—if my memory serves me rightly—was laid some three years ago, has not yet been completed. It may perhaps be found on inquiry that the cost of erection, as far as it has gone, has already exceeded the estimates, and hence its suspension. But this explanation would hardly be found satisfactory considering that it is chronic failing with the Public Works Department to exceed estimates, as shown in a comparative statement of the estimated and actual cost of different works erected in 1872 which recently appeared in the *Gazette*, and a perusal of which makes it apparent that the fact of estimates being exceeded does not necessarily stop the erection of such works as bridges, &c. Then why, I would ask, if my surmise be correct, should an exception be made in the case of an urgently required building like the New European General Hospital. Surely those in power cannot be so callous as to reason within themselves, that since the majority of those who become inmates of such an institution are persons in poor circumstances their wants should be made subordinate to [illegible] more affluent, and acting on this reasoning have refused a supplementary grant. But such undoubtedly would appear to be the case.

The natives are fortunate now in having (thanks, however, in a great measure to a couple of their beneficent countrymen more than their rulers) two hospitals, particularly suited for their special wants, while those on behalf of whom I write are housed and doctored in a miserable hovel facetiously called the European General Hospital and which is a standing reproach to the Government under which it exists. [illegible] [illegible], or for any other of our prominent citizens who would take up the cudgels on their behalf in this matter.

J. T.

20th July.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 16TH JULY.

THE weather being fine to-day there was a much stronger muster to witness the races. Many of the ladies took advantage of the occasion to air their new dresses, adding considerably to the gay appearance of the assemblage. The sun had not been sufficiently powerful during his brief reign to dry the ground; consequently there was no dust to annoy one, and the course was still sufficiently heavy to tax the powers of the lighter horses severely. In all cases where extra weight had to be carried it produced a visible effect even to the uninitiated. Still the sport was an improvement on the first day, both as regards time and jockeyship, the Mysore and Mysore Commission Cups being particularly well contested. In the last (hack) race there were three entries, but only two horses came to the post, Mr. Arathoon's Octavia failing to appear. This left three events out of five with very small fields to compete (one of three and the others two each), a great bar to excitement or speculation, and in fact there has been very little of either so far, for although there was a good attendance in the ring to-day, transactions were of a very quiet and private character; the unusual luck of favourites on Tuesday having made would-be speculators rather cautious. Balighpuie was observed to-day, and shortly after the horse fired the dog fell for

THE ARABY PLATE.—For all Arabs. Rs. 400 from the fund. Weight for age. 1½ miles. Winners of one season 7lbs., additional; of two 10lbs.; of three or more 12lbs. Winners of Maharajah's Cup 5lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

Mr Corey's [illegible] Marquis [illegible] 1
Mr Abdool Raheem's [illegible] Merry Legs [illegible] 2

Merry Legs led slightly at starting, with Marquis close on until the dip was reached. Marquis came alongside at the mile and, drawing to front, kept ahead till finish, winning by three lengths. Time—3 min.

THE MYSORE CUP—Value Rs. 750, [illegible] all maiden Arabs. R. C. and distance. Weight for age reduced 7lbs. Winners of the Maharajah's Cup 7lbs extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

H H Aga Khan's [illegible] Khalifar [illegible] 1
R H Aga Salim [illegible] Lachin [illegible] 2
Mr R's [illegible] The Clown [illegible] 3
Mr B's [illegible] Challenger [illegible] 0
Mr Ally Akber's [illegible] 0
Capt Phillips's [illegible] Red Tape [illegible] 0

The Clown and Lachin were the favourites, although many fancied Challenger on account of his lighter weight. At the third attempt they got away well together, Challenger making the running until collared by Akbar at the ½ mile, with Khalifar third. Lachin now drew to the front, and all came into the straight close up; but Khalifar forged clear of The Clown and came in a winner by four lengths; Lachin and Challenger racing neck and neck, the former placing second by ½ a length. A spirited race throughout. Time—2 min. 45 sec.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION CUP—Value Rs. 1,500, presented by the officers of the Mysore Commission. 1½ miles. For all horses. Weight for age and class—Calcutta scale. Winner once 5lbs., twice [illegible], thrice 12lbs. extra. Three horses in separate interests to start or the cup will be withheld. Rs. 100 for a start.

[illegible]

This may be called the great event of the day, all the horses looking beautifully fit, especially Timbertop, [illegible] was favourite, although the faculty backed their own individual opinions pretty freely. Hanwell got a slight lead at the start, but The Secret went to the front and made the running at a clipping pace. Timbertop ranged alongside Hanwell at the dip, and all four closed up, coming into the straight together, when Hanwell shot ahead and won easily by a length; half a length between second and third, who both ran well throughout, were splendidly ridden, the difference in weight being greatly to their disadvantage. Time—2m. 54s.

THE ORLEANS CHALLENGE CUP—Value Rs. 500. For all horses the property of officers of H. M.'s service serving in the [illegible]. Weight for age and [illegible]. Winners at the meeting 7 lbs. extra. Rs. 70 for a start.

[illegible]

This was a moral certainty for Vidette, who took the lead and kept it, winning by two lengths in a canter; six lengths between second and third. Vidette is said to be the oldest race-horse in the country. Risk did not show to first-rate form, showing symptoms of lameness, and cannot be said to have improved since his performances last year at Ooty. Time—2m. 6s.

HACK RACE—Value Rs. 200 from the fund. Half mile weight. 11 st. 7 lbs. G.R. Winner to be sold for 800 rupees if claimed. To close and name at 12 noon the day before the race.

Captain Dent's [illegible] Sweetbriar [illegible] 1
Mr. Going's [illegible] Tulip [illegible] 2

A close race, although Sweetbriar appeared to take it pretty easily, winning by three lengths. Some one must have a good opinion of this mare as she fetched Rs. 1,250, when put up at auction after the race. Time—55 sec.

This closed a good day's sport, and one every way enjoyable. It is to be hoped, however, that the events to come will attract a larger field to compete; probably the state of the course has caused some owners to think lightly of their chances; as for a certain spirit is apparent, as if the prizes were not worth the risk. In the absence of racing to-morrow there is a cricket match between the Bangalore Cricket Club and visitors, and in the evening a grand ball at Government House, given by Sir R. Meade, to celebrate his receipt of the honour of knighthood.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—The Health Officer has received intimation of a case of cholera at Mandvie. The patient is a Hindoo, one Chandroo Ramchunder.

FALL OF A WALL.—The wall of a house in the village of Parel fell down on the night of Saturday last, but fortunately without injuring anyone.

THEFT.—One Booga Nanabhoy had reported to the police that within the last ten days several pieces of wearing apparel and a quantity of jewellery have been stolen from his residence at Bholwada.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, one Allnoo Dhinjee, an Arab, fell a considerable height from a house in Bengalpura, and sustained a fracture of the right arm. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning a coroner's inquest was held at Lower Mahim on view of the body of one Gunnoo Ragoo, who had accidentally fallen into a well on the previous day. A verdict was returned accordingly.

ROBBERY IN [illegible].—A carpenter living in the Khara Darwaja quarter of the town was robbed on Monday night of jewellery and cash of the estimated value of Rs. 1,000. Enquiries are being instituted by the police.—[illegible]

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On the night of Sunday last a portion of a three-storied house at Byculla fell down. The occupants, it appears, immediately upon hearing the wall crack, ran out into the street. The building is the property of one Fazul Thamoor.

[illegible] EXECUTION.—The execution of [illegible] Meer Ally and Bughoo Dhaku, who were condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions, the former for the murder of Curreem Mooljee, and the latter for that of his wife [illegible], will take place this morning at the usual hour in H. M.'s County Jail.

[illegible] has two wheels and on the upper dome has ornaments of silver. Its height is 30 feet, and the total cost is estimated at Rs. 12,000.

The railway station of Sion, midway between Dadur and Koorla, was, we understand, completely inundated on Sunday last; and trains [illegible] were in imminent risk of having the fires of their engines extinguished, so that it was considered necessary to limit the speed of trains crossing the inundated tract to only five miles an hour.

[illegible] by Mr. Nuna Moraji, at the [illegible] Police Court, [illegible] seaman James Simpson was charged by Captain H. Williams of the [illegible] with disobedience of lawful orders yesterday. He [illegible]

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[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible] SUCCESS OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, 20th July.

[illegible] from Spain state that the [illegible] captured Cuenca, which is only [illegible] miles from Madrid. The Government [illegible] called out [illegible] men of the reserve [illegible] the whole of Spain [illegible] martial law, and all Carlist pro[illegible] confiscated.

[illegible] SITUATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 19th July.

[illegible] Ministerial crisis at Versailles, and [illegible] that a new Ministry will be form[illegible] [illegible].

LONDON, 18th July, [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market closed quiet, but [illegible] heavy.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed with prices barely [illegible]

[illegible], 5½d.	
[illegible] on India	1s. 10[illegible]
[illegible] Bank shares	£35
[illegible] Bank shares	£14 10s.
[illegible] Mercantile Bank shares	£36
[illegible] and Shanghai [illegible]	£35
[illegible] in the Bank of France	£[illegible],000,000
[illegible] in circulation	£102,2[illegible]0,000
[illegible] Rupee Paper	97[illegible]
[illegible] do.	97[illegible]
[illegible] do.	102[illegible]
[illegible] Consols, for account	9[illegible]
[illegible] French [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Bokhara has passed through the Suez Canal.

[illegible] BOMBAY RIOTS AND THE PARSEE MEMORIAL.

[illegible] OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

([illegible] Telegraph, via Turkey.)

LONDON, June 28.

[illegible] despatches of the Governments of India [illegible], and the Reports of the Commis[illegible] Police, together with the Parsee [illegible] relative to the February riots, have [illegible] by the Government, which has [illegible] conclusion that the Parsee com[illegible] grounds of complaint against the [illegible] authorities.

[illegible] are held to have been inefficient at [illegible] commencement of the disturbances.

[illegible] Commissioner of Police is blamed for hav[illegible] to take precautions against dis[illegible] before the riot broke out, and subsequently [illegible] expression to feelings of irritation against [illegible]. But the Commissioner is thought [illegible] for the energy he displayed in putting [illegible] disturbances. The Government consi[illegible] behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

[illegible] Government does not consider a Com[illegible] of inquiry into the origin of the riots [illegible] the conduct of the Police to be necessary.

The conduct of the Governor of Bombay is generally approved; but the Government ex[illegible] regret at the delay in calling out the troops, and the tone adopted towards the Parsees.

The Secretary of State bears testimony to the loyalty and general good conduct of the Parsees, and recognises that they were the victims of un[illegible] outrage. The Government gives great credit to them for the moderation which they showed under the provocations received. They are commended for injuring no mosque and des[illegible] property or attempting illegal retalia[illegible] injuries they suffered.—*Times of India.*

* "The Government," in this telegram, must mean [illegible] Secretary of State for India in Council. Ed. B. G.

The [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has been [illegible] Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

[illegible], of the Stud Department, has succeeded Colonel M. Turnbull as Superintendent of Army Clothing.

The Thakoor of Fattehgurh, in the Rajpootana State of Kishengurh, recently died, rather suddenly, while on a journey. Native reports aver that he has been the victim of treachery.

A [illegible] from Lahore, dated 10th July, states that some respectable men of Turkistan [illegible] valuable presents to the Ameer and the heir-apparent. Mr. Forsyth has started for [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] W. B. Lewis's attorney contradicts the [illegible] Mr. Lewis has committed suicide. [illegible] that Mr. Lewis is busy putting his [illegible] Melbourne in order, so that he has no time to kill himself.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Panjab on the [illegible], a draft of an address was read and [illegible], which it was proposed to present to Mr. Forsyth, congratulating him on his safe return from his hazardous journey to Yarkand, and on the success of his mission.

A [illegible] paper asks, what has become of our annual Horse Show? Nothing has been heard of it this year. Has it shared the fate of the [illegible] and the Nuggur Races? Perhaps the Bombay Government are going to throw the burden of holding the Poona Horse Show upon the Municipality.

A discussion took place about "cramming" in the Maharajah's Debating Club, Mysore, on Wednesday last. Colonel Georges and Captain [illegible] present on the occasion. Captain Foote made a long and animated speech in favour of the system. The majority, however, would [illegible] it. Colonel Georges was well pleased with the proceedings, and congratulated [illegible] on the powers displayed by young [illegible] protégés. We hope the said protégés will continue to detest "cramming" under a [illegible] like Colonel Malleson.

[illegible] Bombay Government Gazette [illegible] yesterday calling attention to the fact that at the Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to be held on the [illegible] July, 1874, Mr. J. M. Maclean will move—"That as the Government of Bombay has [illegible] the fairness of the claim made by [illegible], and has thrown on the Govern[illegible] India the responsibility of withholding [illegible] contribution towards the cost of the [illegible] Committee be appointed to prepare [illegible] forward an address to the Government of [illegible] the subject."

We are glad to notice from correspondence in the Calcutta papers that the question of acce[illegible] the transmission of the mails in India is being discussed. We have already expressed [illegible] that the rate at which Indian mail [illegible] is unreasonably slow, and we hope [illegible] will really endeavour to do the public some good service by getting the speed of mail [illegible] accelerated. The Calcutta corres[illegible] for extra speed only on the East India Railway, but the speed of mail trains all over India is capable of great improvement, and Calcutta will not be much bene[illegible] unless she succeeds in getting a [illegible] rate of speed on the G. I. P. Railway [illegible] as on the E. I. [illegible].

[illegible] religious squabble between a Hindu [illegible] Mahomedans, resident of Ghusiari [illegible], is [illegible] enquiry in the City Magistrate's [illegible]. The local paper is informed [illegible] Thakoor Pershad was granted by the [illegible] Government certain nazool houses, in [illegible] for loss sustained by him during the [illegible]. One of these houses has attached [illegible] mosque, the right of using which is [illegible] the Mahomedans residing in the [illegible]. About a fortnight ago some of [illegible] entered the mosque by force, but on the police being called in they dispersed. Thakoor Pershad has brought a criminal charge, viz., illegal trespass and force, against the Mahomedans, which is under investigation.

Further correspondence has been laid before Parliament on proposals to substitute mineral oils for colza oil in lighthouses. A recent letter from the Secretary of the Trinity House to the Board of Trade shows that it seems doubtful whether the saving of expense which was anticipated from the use of mineral oils will ever be considerable. The Secretary writes:—"The prices of colza are falling, and those of paraffin rising, and there is at present only 1s. per gallon difference between them, which, on 50,000 gallons (the amount of paraffin required for 1874), gives only a saving of £2,500, against which the necessary expenses for building new stores and supplying new cisterns, apart from the conversion of the lamps, the item for which, as improving their capacity for burning colza may be omitted, will leave no margin for [illegible] years; and now that, from colza being properly burnt, paraffin has ceased to possess any superiority as an illuminant, the advantages in its favour are neither so large nor so numerous as they appeared to be a few years since."

The native policeman is not generally a hero individually, but there are times when he displays great daring in company with some of his brethren. One of these gentlemen would not, we presume, attack an English soldier alone; but he would not scruple, when inspired with the courage that is born of being assisted by half-a-dozen friends, to show the utmost bravery in punishing the English soldier severely if he got him within his clutches. If the Englishman is helplessly drunk, so much the better for [illegible] the policeman to show his zeal in his duty and his indignation at intemperance; and therefore such scenes as the following, which is described by *Veritas* in a Calcutta contemporary, are enacted for our admiration:—

"An Englishman, and a British soldier I should judge (from his accoutrements which were being carried by an African), was being carried in a most barbarous manner by eight police chowkeydars under command of a jemadar. Two chowkeydars had hold of each arm, and two to each of the soldier's legs; and only having his pants and shirt on, the former had slipped down to his knees. The poor man was carried exactly as I have stated all the way to the Bow Bazar Thannah, amid the hooting and yelling of the mob, and more than one European lady was obliged to witness this disgusting spectacle as she passed in her carriage or palkee!"

HIGH COURT.—20th July.

TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE AND OTHERS vs. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

Judgment in the above suit was delivered this day by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.

His Lordship said that several issues had been raised in this suit, but as the trial proceeded all matters at issue had been explained away, or omitted, except one, which it now remained for him to determine. It appeared that up to March last there was a large firm trading in Bombay under the name of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co. The plaintiffs were creditors of that firm, which however subsequently failed. Early in March 1873 it became known to the plaintiffs and the other constituents of the firm, that the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche & Co. was in difficulties, and all creditors, the plaintiffs among the rest, pressed for payment. These demands went on till the 8th of March 1873. The question in the present suit was whether the defendant had become responsible to the plaintiff for four annas in the rupee of his claim on the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co. The plaintiff stated that these terms were offered to himself and the representatives of three other firms. Wussonjee Purshotum, the mucadum of the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co., had certainly summoned the representatives of four firms to the bungalow of the defendant on the morning of the 8th of March.

The defendant was never a partner in the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co., but was only a near relation of Mr. Hormusjee. He was in no way interested in the transactions of the firm, but was interested only as a relation of Mr. Hormusjee in making terms or accepting responsibility for him. The representatives of four firms, all cotton creditors, accordingly assembled at the bungalow of the defendant on the morning of the 8th of March 1873. There were also present the mucadum, Wussonjee Purshotum, the defendant, and his brother Framjee. After some discussion a settlement was made (at all events with the representatives of the four firms then present), and an agreement embodying these terms was written out by [illegible] was drawn up, and was signed by the representatives of the four firms then present. There was some little conflict of evidence as to what took place at the meeting. The main point was whether it was a condition precedent that all the nine cotton creditors who were pressing the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co. should sign the counterpart of the agreement, in order to make the agreement signed by the defendant operative. Subsequently the representatives of four other firms who were not present at the meeting had signed the counterpart of the agreement. The ninth creditor, the name of whose firm was Mooljee Liladhur, and who was the head of that firm, had refused to sign the counterpart (marked C). The consequence was that now the plaintiff sued on the agreement (marked B) to recover from the defendant the four annas in the rupee of their claim on Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co., and the defence set up by the defendant was that the agreement (B) was not operative because one of the nine firms who were to have signed C had not done so, and therefore the condition precedent had not been fulfilled. It had been contended that Mooljee Liladhur who had not signed the counterpart of the agreement was not, in fact, a creditor of the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co. and therefore it was immaterial whether he signed or not. At first sight it appeared that there was some ground for this argument, for on examining the books of Mr. Bomanjee it appeared that though Mooljee Liladhur and Co. had had an account with him in 1870, the account was closed in that year, and no other account was subsequently opened. But as the trial proceeded it became quite clear that though the account in the name of Mooljee Liladhur had been closed yet the firm of Mooljee Liladhur and Cooverjee Jadowjee, its head were one and the same, and in 1870 the accounts of the firm and of Cooverjee were merged into one, and the account from that year was carried on in the name of Cooverjee Jadowjee alone. And as the trial proceeded, evidence was taken, which showed that on the 8th of March 1873 Cooverjee was a creditor of the firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co. to the extent of Rs. 6,000. Only one issue then remained to be considered, and it was whether it was a condition precedent that the nine creditors should sign the agreement C before B became operative.

To determine this point it would be well to consider first, the circumstances under which and the object for which the agreement B and the counterpart C were executed; secondly, the oral evidence of the witnesses who were present when the two agreements were made; thirdly, the language of the two documents; and fourthly, the conduct of the parties on various occasions subsequent to the 8th of March. As to the circumstances under and the object for which the agreements were written it was clear the circumstances were these. The firm of Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Company was dreading insolvency. It was feared that unless some settlement could be come to, suits would be filed, and the credit of the firm would go. On the other hand, it was thought that if these nine creditors were staved off the credit of the firm would be saved. The object of the defendant in coming to any settlement at all with the cotton creditors was of course to save the credit of the firm. He could have had no possible desire to benefit the [illegible] refused to be bound by the agreement which he proposed and were able, whether by suing or other means, to injure the credit of the firm, it could not have been the intention of the defendant to have paid any of the rest. From this, and from the fact of the names of the nine firms being inserted in the agreements, and from the fact of the representatives of three of the firms having exerted themselves to try and get the signature of Mooljee's firm to the agreement, and also from the evidence of the witnesses, which his Lordship went over at some length his Lordship was of opinion that it was a condition precedent that the nine creditors should sign the agreement C in order that the agreement [illegible] should become operative.

His Lordship gave a decree for the defendant with costs.

A Description of a Young Couple.—Appearing in a Nashville paper, whether original therewith or not, and credited to one J. Bateman Smith, is a tremendous romance of facts in Fayetteville, from which the appended chaste descriptions of the lovers concerned may be tastefully quoted:—He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. But, aside from this vice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in the store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans, and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf and make the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling moustache, which he learned to adore and to cherish; for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head, that it would kill her to see the thing perish. On a Sunday he'd search the straight road to church, unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the far amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long metre, and we speak but the truth when we say that this youth could outsing a hungry mosquiter.

She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud but not bold, yet the truth must be told, that the way she chawed wax was a pity. But aside from this vice she was everything nice, and the world much applauded her hustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being charmed by the noise, walked miles just to hear that bustle rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and the men flocked in armies to [illegible] her, but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk who sung like a hungry mosquiter. She hummed and [illegible], and she sighed, and she chawed until her [illegible] jaws were both broken; then she walked by his store while he stood at the door awaiting some attentive token. She raised up her eyes with a pretty surprise, and tried to enact [illegible] the proud [illegible], [illegible] the place, truth, she [illegible] and a [illegible] youth who loved the devout [illegible].—*New York [illegible].*

INDIAN NEWS.

Culpable Homicide.—We learn that a native named Lazar in a quarrel on Friday evening in [illegible] street, struck one Anthony a blow in the chest, which knocked the man down insensible. The man was at once taken to the General Hospital, where he died about two o'clock this morning. An inquest will be held on the body this evening by the Coroner.—*M[illegible].*

The Pleasures of Jail Life.—The Jailor at [illegible] had a severe mauling the other day and had it not been for the timely assistance rendered to him the chances were that his life would have been sacrificed to the fury of his assailants. He was eye-witness to the [illegible] punishment inflicted on some convicts who had misbehaved themselves; being wholly off his guard, and having not the remotest conception that he was a marked man, he was astounded at receiving a well-directed blow on the arm with an earthen chatty. The blow was immediately followed up by another on the stomach with a similar utensil, and this floored him entirely, for he reeled and fell, when assistance arrived, and he was saved from further violence. The culprits were tried and sentenced to two years' additional imprisonment.—*[illegible].*

Sad Accident at Ootacamund.—On the morning of Wednesday last, two sons of Colonel Morgan, aged respectively thirteen and [illegible] years, having a holiday, went to bathe in a small tank on the Tudor Hall Estate, Ootacamund. Neither of them was able to swim. The younger boy, whilst attempting to cross the tank, sank in a hole. The elder boy endeavoured to rescue him but in vain and was barely able to reach the bank. An alarm was raised and a number of the estate servants and others were soon on the spot. The boy was rescued from the water, but he was already insensible. Appliances were used to restore animation and Drs. Adam and Davis were sent for. These gentlemen promptly arrived and tried every means which their united skill could suggest, but the length of the immersion rendered the case hopeless. The attempts to restore animation were continued for a long period after the medical men had pronounced their opinion that all hope was over, but without any result. Colonel Morgan was absent from Ootacamund when the accident occurred.—*Madras Mail.*

A Dangerous Youth.—A [illegible] about the Town of late, indulging in rather [illegible] eccentricities, considerably to the annoyance and inconvenience of some of the inhabitants. He has been known to remove valuables from the tables and drawers of acquaintances into his pocket, in a most absent manner, and when called upon for an explanation of his strange conduct, has promptly replied that the articles were wanted for the Lord. This morning he attracted a large crowd of natives round him at the Beach near Royapuram, whom he entertained for several minutes with psalms and songs, when all of a sudden he altered his line of action, and informing his audience that the Messiah had sent him to punish all evil-doers, he dived in among the natives, and commenced peppering them right and left with a formidable-looking stick which he carried, interpolating his blows with blasphemous curses. The natives, however, set on him in return, and he was soon forced to beat an undignified retreat.—*Madras Mail.*

Murder in Calcutta.—A most atrocious murder, committed on Sunday last, was only discovered on Thursday by the police. The facts of the case are these: In April last a goldsmith both by caste and trade, living in Amherst Street, gave his daughter, a girl about nine years old, in marriage. She remained at her father-in-law's till about a fortnight ago, when she returned to her own father's house. The wife of an opposite neighbour, who is also a goldsmith by trade, asked the girl to come over and show her wedding jewels. The two families were on friendly terms, and the girl, with her mother's permission, decked herself with the jewels, said to be worth many hundred, or, as some assert, a thousand rupees, and went over with female pride to exhibit to her friends her nuptial presents. She had not been there long, however, when she was seized, her throat cut, and her body, being stripped of all the valuables, was buried in a standing posture in the workshop of the house, the inmates of which consisted of the owner and his wife and two workmen, being four individuals. When the police, on getting information of the murder, went to the house and questioned these persons, they one and all declared that the murdered child had never come to the house, and in this statement they resolutely persisted till the body was exhumed on Thursday morning.—*Englishman,* July 13.

FAMINE PICTURES.

Sir Richard Temple's conclusions regarding the temper of the people are based entirely on the preparations that have been made for the early crop. These preparations, he points out, have been much more extensive than usual; and he argues from this fact that "the services of every able-bodied person of both sexes and of every age" have been used in making them. When he comes to speak of the winter crops all he ventures to say is that "an equally good beginning has been made," an expression which is barely intelligible, but which probably means merely that [illegible] by the facts, as is evident from what Sir Richard himself goes on to say. "Much, however, remains to be done for this crop; and to our European eyes the preparations of the cultivator in this respect seem backward; they may, perhaps be allowed the credit of being the best judges in this matter, as they have shown such strenuous industry for the other crops."

The main facts here admitted are the same as those to which Mr. Metcalf and our correspondents have drawn attention; but the inference drawn from them by Sir Richard Temple is different. Sir Richard Temple concludes, not that the people are demoralised and indolent, or that the relief operations have made it difficult for the ryot to obtain the usual supply of labour, but that the cultivators have some wise and prudent motive for postponing operations for the winter crop this year. They have studied, we may suppose, the meteorological aspect of the season, and discovered that, to meet the impending conditions, later sowings than usual are required. Sir Richard Temple's sole reason for taking this view of the matter, however, is that the cultivators "have shown such strenuous industry for the other crops." If the conclusion that because a larger area than usual has been put under the early crop, therefore the labour of every man, woman, and child must have been utilised for the purpose, were a true one, the inference would, no doubt, be perfectly just. But such a conclusion is fallacious. The early crop is, after all, a comparatively unimportant crop, as Sir Richard Temple himself admits; and the preparations for it, even though carried out on a larger scale than usual, employ but a small portion of the labour of the country. If, as Sir Richard Temple supposes, every able-bodied man, woman, and child were required for the bhadoi operations, it is very plain that the much more extensive winter crop would demand an amount of labour which the country could not supply. A degree of industry sufficient to produce a large early crop is therefore quite consistent with a degree of indolence that would be fatal to even a moderate winter crop. A large amount of labour might be withdrawn from agricultural operations without interfering with the former, while the withdrawal of a much smaller amount would seriously interfere with the latter. Sir Richard Temple is not, therefore, justified in concluding that because more work than usual has been done for the early crop, therefore the backwardness of the operations for the late crop must be due to indolence or to the interference of relief-works.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

SHARP PRACTICE IN HOUSE-LETTING.

A lady once went to an auction, and bought a house in a very favourite and fashionable locality. It was only leasehold; but the price it was going for was so very low, she was tempted: £100, I think, was the sum it was knocked down to her for, and she boasted of her bargain until she found she had to pay £330 a year ground rent, [illegible] the house would not let for more than £300. I [illegible] informed [illegible] husband was [illegible]. This was an exceptionally bad bar[illegible] gain; but few people, who are not criminals or paupers, are lodged for nothing. Clergymen, secretaries, and farm labourers, indeed, are sometimes housed; but then the fact is taken into consideration, and they pay indirectly. If you buy a house and live in it, you lose the interest of the money invested, so, as far as mere pecuniary considerations go, it comes pretty much to the same thing. Do not accuse me, oh, impatient reader, of boring you with trite truisms. These are merely the preface to a grand tip. I am about to inform you how you may live rent free. I was travelling last year on the same steamboat as an American, who amused me very much with a variety of anecdotes, most of which were made tricks. Indeed, they might have been collected and published under the title of "Caveat Emptor." How much there is in the telling of a story! As a general rule, I sadly miss the point of a humorous fraud, for my sympathies are apt to lie with the cheated rather than with the clever fellow who has outwitted him. But my present companion possessed the power of perverting my moral instinct for the time being; and I chuckled over deeds which, if committed against myself, I should consider the very reverse of funny. I dare say you have observed, when reading the Great Biography, that however fluent Dr. Johnson might be, it was necessary for Boswell to make an occasional remark. A similar obligation falling upon me, I observed that an American coming over to England would hardly care to exercise his talent for finesse; there was so little sport in it, the poor natives lying so completely at his mercy. "Don't you believe me," said my companion, closing an eye. "I reckon you can take remarkably good care of yourselves over here. Why, one of the smartest tricks I ever knew was taught me the other day by a Londoner." "Is it a secret?" I inquired. "It is," he replied; "but I don't mind telling you. Four years ago I came over from New York to superintend the English business of the firm I belong to. As my residence was likely to be a long one, I looked out for a house within a convenient distance of London—for I am a family man, and like my children to have the run of the fields when I can arrange it. I [illegible] and what's one of those [illegible]. Well, I got just the thing to suit me—[illegible] half an hour's railway ride from [illegible] [illegible] want it for good seven years, [illegible] for the lease, especially, as the agent told me I should be sure to underlet. I wanted to. When I got to know my neighbours, and [illegible] years, certain changes took place which [illegible] that I should go and live at Liverpool [illegible] again, and tried to underlet my house. [illegible] some time, because I stood out for the [illegible] but at last I grew tired of the deal [illegible] to make the best terms he could. [illegible] ninety, and that has been going on for [illegible] the lease is nearly up. But I never [illegible] my tenant was." "Who do you [illegible] guess." "Why, my landlord, [illegible] sixty pounds a year for living in his own [illegible]. It's a fact."—*[illegible].*

THE BANQUET TO M[illegible] AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.

(*Times,* June [illegible].)

If there is any society by which a Conservative Ministry may be appropriately entertained, it is surely a City Company. There was a time when the Masters and Fellows of a College in the ancient Universities of the Kingdom were the best hosts for those who defend things as they are; but that time has now been long since past. There must, indeed, have been always some little imperfection of sympathy between a University body and their guests. In their capacity as representing a foundation of long standing, masters and fellows must have been willing to entertain the protectors of their privileges; but it must always be remembered that, even in the worst times, the possession of a fellowship implied a certain degree of culture, and there never was an academic society which did not comprise some member who was infected with the abuse of speculative freedom. Many, if not most, of the civic associations that survive in the city of London are free from this defect. When the Merchant Taylors listened to Mr. Disraeli yesterday there was not one of them who fretted at the Prime Minister's limited survey of political history. If any feeling was excited, it was diametrically opposite. Doubtless, not a few wondered at the ingenuity which proved that all that had happened was for the best, and that the exact moment had arrived when invincible opposition should be offered to anything that was now proposed to be done in [illegible] also be certain that some of the Merchant Taylors were a little uneasy, as they felt that Mr. Disraeli's speculative intellect had traversed regions into which they had never ventured.

It is a comfortable doctrine, but incredible, that we have realized the almost perfection of development of which the social system is capable. When Mr. Disraeli told his hearers yesterday that the Conservatives of past generations were blunderers in opposing the changes for the benefits of which we now return thanks, some of them must have looked on the walls about them, and have asked themselves whether they were not of kin to the worthies whose portraits adorn them. It appears that there are three great political problems upon which Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville long since made up their minds, but which were misunderstood by those who affected to be their followers until Mr. Disraeli appeared to bring them back to the old track. The first is the reconciliation of political equality with the existence of a National Church. The second is the co-existence of order and the enfranchisement of the people. The third is the allowance of free trade and the maintenance of domestic prosperity. In respect of all these the Constitutional, the Conservative, the Tory party—the party of Sir Robert Peel, of the Duke of Wellington, of Lord Liverpool, of Mr. Perceval, and of Mr. Addington—has erred. We do not object to the doctrine, though we know that all these worthies re[illegible] in their generation the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company; but curiosity does prompt the question whether Mr. Disraeli has been always as free as he now is from conformity with the errors of his predecessors. When he was first a guest of the company with Lord Derby, a quarter of a century ago, did he avow that faith in free trade which he now recognises as true wisdom? Was he as outspoken ten years since as he is at this moment on the wisdom of promoting political order by a wide enfranchisement of the people? Yesterday he let slip a hint that there were thirty millions still unenfranchised who had to trust to the votes of the two millions who were inscribed as voters for the security of their rights, but this seems to us rather like hedging against the future than the development of opinions consistently enunciated. And what are we to say of the Tory zeal for religious equality? We are quite willing to believe in it, but we should like to know when and where it is to be recognised, so that our credulity may not be misled into a mistaken approbation of what may not, after all, be the true doctrine. Did Mr. Disraeli exhibit this original faith of his party when he opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church five years since, or does he exhibit it now, when he acquiesces in that great change? It is an awkward question, and we do not wish to press [illegible] pretty sentiments yesterday may ask themselves what it was to which they were assenting. [illegible] may throw some light on the true meaning of those grand sentences on the present condition of parties within the Church of England in which Mr. Disraeli surpassed himself. The Dean of Westminster could not have been more comprehensive, and we will do Mr. Disraeli the justice of saying that his bestowal of ecclesiastical patronage favourably distinguishes him as the head of a Ministry; but what is the exact meaning of an allowance of ceremonies so long as they are consistent with the principles of the Reformation? There is a fanatical few to whom the Reformation is a word of loathing, but the mass of the most advanced Ritualists profess to abide by the order established in some particular year—is it not the second?—of Edward VI., and that young Tudor would not have scrupled to call himself a Reformer. All we can gather from Mr. Disraeli is that he is tolerant of ecclesiastical parties because there were church parties at Jerusalem, and there were, indeed, divisions and oppositions of sects there even when Titus was invading the sacred precincts.

There is one thing which may be deduced with certainty from the speech of Mr. Disraeli at the Merchant Taylors' Hall last night. He speaks as the temporary occupant of a post which must, in the maturity of time, be ceded to another. There is no possible permanence in the position which admits that every change which has been effected is good, but that no change now proposed is admissible. It was not so that Mr. Pitt established his claim to the honours we now pay him. This was Mr. Perceval's line, and all the care of a zealous grandson has not been able to persuade this generation that Mr. Perceval was a great Minister. Mr. Pitt's fame rests on other foundations; and, if we would emulate his greatness as well as shelter ourselves under his name, we must be bold, as he was bold, to legislate for generations yet to come. The French Revolution compelled him to give himself up to the protection of his country from the invasion of frenzied change, but let us remember how much he did despite this great obstacle. He fused Great Britain and Ireland together in a Union, which has not and cannot be loosened. He initiated Free Trade between all parts of the kingdom, and even between England and France. He proposed, and but for the unwise opposition of a bigoted Sovereign would have carried, the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. He brought into the House of Commons a large scheme of Parliamentary Reform. All these were great changes, the very suggestion of which implied large designs and sustained courage. They were not submitted to by him, and under the compulsion of party pressure; they were deliberately designed and supported by the arguments of tried conviction. Mr. Pitt looked before and after, and laid with deliberation the foundation of laws that were to endure for generations. We do not say that Mr. Disraeli is not capable of the like; but when he boasts to be Mr. Pitt's successor over the heads of a crowd of [illegible] go-betweens, we are forced to say that he has as yet done nothing similar.

THE REPORT ON ARMY OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

(*Morning Post,* June 19.)

The report of the Royal Commission on the grievances of the purchase officers of the army, just published, whether it satisfies those officers or not, shows that there were, as we always contended, many and very real hardships requiring to be redressed. With regard to the proposals of the Commission, it is satisfactory to find, in the first place, that the absurd prohibition against a restriction of exchanges between officers is to be done away with. The commissioners observe that the new rule complained of "obviously proceeded from an apprehension that to allow any pecuniary bargaining between officers in respect of their commissions might be as the letting out of the waters, bringing back bonuses, over-regulation prices, and the other incidents of the abolished system." But they were not satisfied that there was any real danger of this, and, as they had reason to believe that a return to the old system of exchanges would be very acceptable to the army, they have proposed that the prohibition instituted by Lord Cardwell should be removed. There can be no two opinions on the wisdom of this suggestion. Nor can it be doubted that the Government will act upon it. The next point is that the officers who would have received bonuses on leaving their regiments under the old system, but who now cannot claim them under the head of overregulation prices, should be allowed to have these bonuses. And here, again, there can be no doubt that the recommendation of the Commission is based on principles of equity. The great point treated by the Commission is that of officers being debarred from selling their commissions obtained without purchase as they did before [illegible]. The Commissioners justly remark [illegible] not the abolition of the opportunity to purchase, but the abolition of the right of sale, which pressed upon the officers, and seriously damaged their prospects," and they add, "that they think the [illegible] of their commissions [illegible] that." The commissioners then point out that the [illegible] warrant so much complained of, whereby majors and lieutenants-colonel may have their periods of service in those ranks limited to five years, was framed to "counteract the impediment to promotion" caused by the abolition of purchase, and that "the stimulus thus given to promotion is given at the expense of the officers whose tenure of their commissions" may be abridged by it. "We consider," say the commissioners, "that the complaints thus made of the effect of this warrant are well-founded, and that recompense should be made in some form to those whose prospects shall or have been affected by it." As to the compensation to be granted to others, the commissioners have gone into very elaborate calculations which it would be impossible to follow. It appears to be arranged on a fairly liberal scheme, and although some officers may not be satisfied with what is proposed for them, it is probable that the majority will consider that they have been offered as much as could have been expected.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, June 15.

The summer inspections are concluded, and inspectors, general officers, and military commissioners, German and foreign, are unanimous in declaring that the Guard has never been in such noble form, exhibited so grand a *physique*, and given proof of such perfect fitness to take the field at a moment's notice, as this year—*Ex uno disce omnes.* I have no doubt that what I can guarantee as truthfully to be spoken of the Guard may be asserted with equal veraciousness of any or all of the other seventeen *corps d'armée* of which the German Army is composed. Such an army the world has never yet seen as that which the German Empire has provided itself with "to command peace," as Von Moltke's definition hath it; no two European armies, choose whichever you please, [illegible] tend, in the opinion of the very first military authorities of this country, with any hope of ultimate success, against the gigantic offensive and defensive forces at the disposal of the German War Office. It is not only that the maximum of physical vigour, discipline and excellence of armament has been attained in this army, but that the Fatherland is fortunate enough to own seven or eight generals of first-rate capacity, and fifty or sixty more who are perfectly equal to assuming the responsibilities of a large independent command, and to conducting a campaign of the first magnitude to a successful conclusion. Moreover, this army is officered by gentlemen of whom it may without the least exaggeration be said that every one of them is capable of efficiently fulfilling the duties incident to a rank at least one step higher than that which he actually holds in the service. The Prussian Officers-Corps is as far superior in every soldierly respect to that of Russia, France, Austria, or Italy, as Moltke, Werder, Blumenthal, Goeben, Stiehle, or Stosch are to any six generals that can be selected out of the united non-German European armies, or as the Mauser and Krupp are to the almost innocuous Brown Bess and smooth-bored muzzle-loading field-piece of thirty years ago. In fact, the German Army, which earned for itself in 1870-71 the admiration of the world, has undergone such improvement since the conclusion of the French war that experts pronounce it to be at least twice as effective as it was three years ago. Peace, indeed, is the German military man's busy time, when he is so hard-worked that life becomes a burden to him; the only relaxation approaching anything like a holiday—and what a holiday!—he ever gets is during war time. During the three military years that have just been completed by the holding of the 1874 summer inspections, the Prussian Army has been entirely re-armed and taught the uses of its new weapons; it has learned a new tactical drill; its artillery organisation has been totally altered, and its cavalry has been thoroughly instructed in a branch of offensiveness that will, I fancy, rather astonish and discomfit the next enemy Germany may think fit to engage. Of the rank and file not one man in a hundred of those who served against the French is still under the standard; but, fine fellows as were the soldiers who won the victories which are recorded in that extraordinary list—unbroken by reverses—that begins with Weissenburg and ends with Montretout, there can be no doubt that the troops now constituting the peace strength of this army are finer fellows still. In the Guard, especially, the increment in height and breadth of the men—particularly in the heavy cavalry regiments—is strikingly noticeable to any one whose eye has been familiar for the last [illegible] the appearance of these famous household regiments. Still more obvious to the casual glance is the improvement in quality of the chargers recently furnished by the Remonte Commission. The Prussian trooper's charger was always a strong, serviceable, hardy beast; but he was by no means handsome or smart-looking, and he appeared a little too small for the weight he had to carry. Even the Guard chargers failed to come up to the British cavalry officer's notion of what crack regiments' mounts should be; they never looked equal to their work, though I am bound to say they proved themselves to be so during the war in France; their grooming was always a little coarser than we fancied it should be; and a really good-looking troop-horse was as great a rarity as an ugly officer's charger. You should see the Guard Cavalry mounts this year. It would puzzle Aldershot to show anything in that line handsomer or more thoroughly fit for active service. The chargers of the Gardes du Corps and Garde Cuirassiers would do the highest credit to the Enniskillens, or to any heavy cavalry regiment in our service. All the light cavalry, too, is admirably horsed, and there is really nothing to choose between any of the regiments; but some of the professional critics here asseverate with the utmost vehemence that nothing in the Prussian service (and, *sans-réplique*, in Europe) can touch the 2nd Lancers (Garde Uhlans) and the Red Hussars stationed at Potsdam. Man for man, and horse for horse, I would back our 10th Hussars or 12th Lancers against the latter—still, they are magnificent troops, all but peerless.

It is a somewhat curious fact that nine out of ten of the conscripts from the new Reichslander choose the cavalry as the branch of the service they prefer serving in, and that considerably more than half of these would-be troopers beg to be draughted into Guard regiments, for which they are generally, by their stature and strength, naturally qualified. I have taken particular pains to inform myself respecting these young soldiers from Elsass-Lothringen, and receive from all quarters the most satisfactory accounts of their conduct and bearing in the service. They are almost invariably obedient, good-tempered, tractable, and extremely desirous to learn their duty. Their officers find them duller and more difficult to teach than the average German—much more so than the Brandenburger, Rhinelander, or Mecklenburger, but very trustworthy, anxious to please, and born camarades with their fellow-troopers. They make highly desirable officers' servants—show more aptitude for riding than for any other department of their military instruction or exercise, and exhibit no proclivities towards drunkenness or quarrelsomeness. Personal friends, who have Alsatians in their squadrons here and in other German garrison towns, tell me that they wish for no better material out of which to manufacture good soldiers than the "Annectirten." The Lorrainers do not get on so rapidly, nor are they nearly so soon reconciled to their military duties, as the Alsatians, for the simple reason that they speak nothing but French on joining their regiments, and have to wade through the double drudgery of learning German as well as drill. They are, however, very well behaved, quiet, and biddable, as a rule; and it is pleasant to hear that their German comrades are, on the whole, kind to them and tolerant of their shortcomings.

By next November the German army will be brought up to the full peace-footing strength accorded by this spring's Army Bill—the maximum of 401,657 men. [illegible] will enable it [illegible] in war-time [illegible] force of from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 men, with [illegible],000 horses, and above [illegible] field-pieces. We may be quite sure that, despite the [illegible] prevarications of Von Kameke during last session's Army debate, so long as King William lives, this maximum, wrung with such difficulty from the German Parliament, will be kept up to its extremest limit, and that the National Defence Budget will steadily increase from year to year. It may be a comforting reflection to peace-lovers that [illegible] may be regarded as postponed *sine die*. There is not the least probability that France will be in a position to measure her strength with that of Germany—that is, with the least chance of success—for the next quarter of a century.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Quite a novel, but at the same time an expensive, method of suicide has been adopted by a Frenchman in Paris, who resolved to put an end to his life in consequence of being deserted by his sweetheart. He retired to his father's cellar, and turned the cocks of half a dozen casks of wine, throwing himself down on the floor, so that he might be drowned in the liquor. He very nearly succeeded in accomplishing his object, but his father just reached him in time, and the latter is highly praised by the French papers for having saved his son before stopping the waste of the wine.

"Berkeley, September 1836.—Gentlemen,—I [illegible] [illegible] Pills?"

JULES JANIN.

PARIS, Sunday.

Jules Janin died on Friday evening (June 19), and though "the Prince of Critics," as he was popularly called, had been suffering for some time, his end was not expected; for a few days ago he was [illegible] and found pretty well [illegible]. The change was [illegible] a splendid intelligence, which, now extinguished, will leave a deep gloom behind. Jules Janin had expressed much horror [illegible] dying like a common mortal [illegible]. He had chosen the [illegible] which Béranger had expired, and he had more than once expressed the wish to die in the same way as France's greatest lyric poet. And so he did. He died in the arm-chair of Béranger, [illegible] without any suffering; and will be regretted by every cultivated mind in France. His now deserted [illegible] villa at Passy, which was built on ground that formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette. The trim lawn, the flowers, and trees outside, as well as the works of art and rare volumes within the house, bore witness to the exquisite taste of the hermit, the poet, and pleasant companion who had long been too obese to enjoy life, and who a short time ago would have given half his honours to have been able to walk once round his room. Biographers differ both as to the time and place of birth of Jules Gabriel Janin, but the weight of evidence is in favour of his having been born at St. Etienne in the year Napoleon triumphed at Marengo. There are also doubts concerning the commencement of his career, but it is of little consequence now whether he depended on an old aunt, or whether, like M. [illegible], he began life as a kind of half school-master. At school he failed to distinguish himself, and but for the law of the Convention against corporal punishment he would no doubt have been soundly whipped; but, once in Paris, he soon began to make his way. It is said that Jules Janin was the original of Balzac's Lucien de Rubempré in "Un grand Homme de Province à Paris;" and this is likely enough. Lucien begins by writing sonnets on tulips, which are condemned by booksellers, who tells the young poet to black his boots with his ink, and [illegible] of "L'Alcade dans l'Embarras," in which Florine and Coralie make their *débuts*, and the criticism creates quite a revolution in journalism. It is a criticism which you can take up and read with pleasure to-day without knowing anything of the piece, and which [illegible]. J. J. appears also to have contributed to a small paper called *Le Lorgnette*, and thence to have gained promotion to the *Figaro* of that day, the editor saying to him, "Mon garçon, vous irez loin," and giving him 30l. a month. On the *Figaro* were Nestor Roqueplan, Léon Gozlan, and Alphonse Karr, all three great in their way, the latter being still alive and nearly as vigorous as ever. Jules Janin then wrote for other papers and reviews, being in politics a Royalist; Doctor Véron was not long in enlisting his services, and we know, from what he has himself written of his success, that he got intoxicated with adulation. He then tried his hand at a novel, "L'Âne mort et la Femme guillotinée," a [illegible] work, in which he made a vigorous onslaught on the Romantic school, of which Victor Hugo was the prophet. In 1836 he succeeded Etienne Béquet as theatrical critic to the *Débats*, and that post he held for forty years with a success which admitted of no competition. The writing of *Feuilletons* was almost as brilliant and varied, and his judgment at times as sound; but the pen of the [illegible] was venal. The greatest reproach addressed to Jules Janin has been that he allowed himself to be influenced by his sympathy—that he had likes and dislikes of his own. No graver accusation was ever brought against the Prince of Critics except by Félix Pyat, whose insults, it is said, should be worn in the button-hole like the Legion of Honour. Strange to say, Jules Janin, who had formed a friendship for the future member of the Commune, procured him a place on the *Débats*, and some years later Félix Pyat published a libel against him in the *Réforme*, for which he was condemned to pay a fine of 10,000f. M. Eugène de Mirecourt, a biographer who has attacked many reputations with an audacious freedom, has written thus of Jules Janin:—"We know that you are incorruptible; it is not you who have dishonoured literature and introduced the vile [illegible] *feuilleton* (paying for a favourable notice). No one suspects you of those ignoble manœuvres exercised in open daylight in the centre of civilisation. No director of the opera ever insulted you by offering you 1,000f. note at the end of the year of [illegible]." Then the biographer blames Jules Janin for [illegible] having taken a dislike to Rachel, and having shown it in a frivolous manner. If Jules Janin did not appreciate Rachel at first, he must soon have changed his mind; for in the *Débats* of October 3, 1871, he relates, *apropos* of the reappearance of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Théâtre Français, how he and [illegible] Scribe and Legouvé to try and persuade Rachel to play the part of the heroine; Rachel had refused to descend from tragedy to melodrama. The whole interview is [illegible] described. [illegible] the play proceeded, he lets them [illegible] the end of the actress, who at its conclusion was perfectly overcome, threw herself on her knees, and signed an engagement to play Adrienne. "Hélas," wrote Jules Janin,

"Que de peines et d'abandons! Quelle [illegible] cruelle! Il fallait donc renoncer à cette démarche royale, à ce geste de souveraine, à la pose héroïque d'une statue vivante et taillée dans le marbre antique! Il fallait oublier cet art parfait, ce style, [illegible], cette éclatante poésie, honneur [illegible] de l'esprit français; Quel deuil! [illegible] Apollon et [illegible], les rimes d'Euripide et de Sophocle!"

And of Rachel's performance Jules Janin [illegible]:—

"On n'oubliera jamais l'amour et la colère, la rage, [illegible] la fureur de cette femme à ce point attachée, cette âme tranchante qui [illegible] et qui tue; ce souffle, [illegible] geste, ce regard, de [illegible] la personne; cet œil qui brûle, ces dents qui grincent, ce masque, ce visage, cette scène d'Euménide, [illegible] par la vapeur de sang; cette imprécation [illegible] l'imprécation violente, cette [illegible] comme la poésie et non moins belle, l'explique qui pourra; [illegible] Le cinquième acte, c'est l'agonie, hélas! [illegible]; et cette lutte mort, qui ne finit pas, est [illegible] plus haut degré du [illegible]. Par quelle étrange disposition des organes, par quelle [illegible] de l'imagination, par quelle [illegible] des [illegible] humaines [illegible], à volonté, tous les jours, à la même heure, frissonner, admirer, compatir, gémir, s'exalter, s'évanouir, pleurer, crier, se troubler, se passionner pour et contre, et pleurante, [illegible] dans l'air de fugitives visions parler à [illegible] mystérieux qui l'obsèdent, commander à des fantômes que, seule, elle voit avec l'œil de son esprit?"

The other astonishing features about Jules Janin were his command of language and his turn for quotation. No matter how trivial a play, he would embroider it in a way which made you forget the stage and the play [illegible] to follow the writer and the scholar; and how sadly his Monday *feuilletons* have been missed may be gathered from the expression of regret by Arsène Houssaye:—"To-morrow he is to be buried, and yet I am sure I shall open the *Débats* in the morning in the hope of reading his critique." Sainte-Beuve wrote of Jules Janin that he had a style essentially his own; and that, obliged to speak of a thousand things which were not worth the trouble, which offered no serious or agreeable hold, he soon discovered that the only way not to fall into disgust and insipidity was to write round his subject. And Sainte-Beuve goes on to dwell with delight on a style which sparkled like champagne.

Jules Janin leaves behind him, in addition to his forty years' labour in the *Débats*, numerous works—histories, translations from English, Greek, and Latin, sketches, and tales. For some time before his death he was unable to go to the theatre, and so had to depend for information on his friends. The last critique he wrote was on some English players, who came over here last summer to perform in "Hamlet" and "Othello;" and it is needless to say that while he complimented our countrymen and women beyond their deserts, his *feuilleton* was little but a tribute of praise to Shakespeare and an analysis of his philosophy.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CAMPAIGNING ON THE OXUS.*

Of the many newspaper correspondents who set out last year for the Khivan Expedition but one succeeded in breaking through the barriers set up by diplomatists and officials, and reaching the Oxus, and in beholding the fall of Khiva. This was Mr. J. A. MacGahan, an American, who went out to represent *The Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*. Very many of his letters were intercepted by Russians and Turcomans. The bearer of one of them, after having all but accomplished his mission, was captured near Astrabad, on the Caspian, and taken by the Turcomans to Merv, from which he finally escaped to Bokhara and Khiva, to deliver up the precious document to the Russian commander, by whom it was returned through General Kaufmann and the American Legation to its author, after a wandering of nearly six months. His book comes, therefore, to the public as a completely new story of the difficulties he encountered in the accomplishment of his task, and as the first detailed and accurate account of the whole Russian campaign against Khiva. The journals of C[illegible] Kolokoltzoff and the letters of Lieut. Stumm, the latter a Prussian officer who accompanied the column from the Caspian Sea, are very partial and incomplete.

It must not be supposed that Mr. MacGahan reached Khiva with ease or comfort. The greatest difficulties met him on every hand. With great modesty he says:—"The position of a correspondent is often a very embarrassing one. He embarks, perhaps, in an enterprise without fully counting the cost, or measuring or appreciating half the difficulties to be encountered in its accomplishment, and then feels obliged to put on a brave face and carry it out at whatever risk; when, if he honestly said he knew that it was worth a fragment he would be [illegible] doing the very last to undertake [illegible] often gets a reputation for foolhardiness, or pluck, or 'cheek,' which he really [illegible] merit."

No one, we say, that Mr. MacGahan [illegible] a reputation for both pluck and perseverance. His ride from Fort Perovsky to the Oxus, a distance of at least 500 miles, with three servants whose language he barely understood, through a desert where water was a rarity, and where every man might be his [illegible], is regarded by all who know the country as the most wonderful feat ever performed in Central Asia, and elicited warmest praise from the Russian officers who were sent in pursuit of him, as well as from those who tried to detain him on the way. [illegible] that it has gained for him the Cross of the Russian Military Order of St. Stanislas, with the crossed swords and the legend "for bravery."

The first part of Mr. MacGahan's book will be to many the most interesting, for this is a record of personal adventure, of difficulties overcome, and of narrow escapes from death in the desert. The author had been too long in Russia not to know that permissions are oftener asked than granted, and that success is always condoned. While other correspondents, therefore, were bringing political and diplomatic influences to bear on the obdurate Russian authorities at St. Petersburg, Mr. MacGahan quietly went to Orenburg, where he made arrangements for his onward journey, and [illegible] took advantage of the [illegible] of a friend, Mr. [illegible], the secretary of the [illegible] Legation [illegible] Petersburg, who [illegible] a journey [illegible] Central Asia, and [illegible] at Kazala on [illegible]-Darya. The extreme cold, the bad roads, and the [illegible] used-up horses and camels, made this part of [illegible] journey very hard, and the travellers were three [illegible] on the march. At Kazala, Mr. MacGahan was invited to accompany the [illegible] by way of the [illegible] Sea, but at the last [illegible], when all [illegible], a certain minor Russian official [illegible] interposed a veto in the shape of an [illegible] three years old forbidding foreigners to [illegible], and it was with difficulty that permission [illegible] to proceed on the [illegible], went on thereafter, with [illegible] through the Russian lines at the [illegible] point, and go straight through the [illegible] reached the Russian troops, for he felt sure [illegible] once reached General Kaufmann he would [illegible] back. The first point where the river could [illegible] was at Fort Perovsky, but here, either through the stupidity and deceit of a Tartar servant, or through [illegible] his purpose, several days were lost in vain endeavours to get horses and guides. Finally, recourse was had to the Russian commandant, who, being a gentleman and a man of the world, immediately furnished a Kirghiz guide, and the town, which half an hour before was so destitute of horses and camels, now swarmed with them, so that the purchases and preparations were soon [illegible].

Once across the Syr-Darya, MacGahan struck southwest, following the line of the Yani-Darya, now a dried-up river bed, with little water, but formerly, in all probability, the main channel of the Syr-Darya or Jaxartes, till he reached the station of Irkibai, where the Russians had erected a small fortification. Here he was most hospitably received, and supplied with provisions. Before reaching Irkibai, MacGahan had suffered greatly from heat and thirst, but now, far from water, in the trackless desert, his torments were intensified. One can see from his description of the country what he must have endured.

"The friendly rivers and the frequent wells and pools of water have been left behind. Yet the face of the country is fair. Gentle elevations rise all in every direction, covered with masses of verdure of a dark rich green, that rival in exuberance the luxuriant carpet of an American prairie; and the sun, shining down from a cloudless sky, turns the spots of yellow sand, seen here and there, into patches of glorious golden light. But all this beauty is deceptive. These gentle hills are only sand, and the verdure which clothes them hides horrors as great as those covered by the roses that twine themselves over sepulchres. Blossoms shoot up, ripen, die, and rot, in the course of a few days. The verdure consists of [illegible] rank, wild weed that breaks out into an eruptive kind of flower, which, dropping off at the slightest touch, exhales a most offensive odour. Beneath the broad leaves lurk scorpions, tarantulas, hedgehogs, lizards, often five or six feet long, turtles and serpents, and the putrifying bodies of dead camels. Once lost in this desert ocean, without guide or water, you may wander for days, until you and your horse sink exhausted, to die of thirst, with the noxious weed for bed, winding sheet, and grave. Upon this world of [illegible] with a sickening feeling of depression. Kyzil-Kak is the first well we have met; and between this and us lie sixty miles of desert. For all this way we have but two hogskins of water—about eight gallons—which are to be divided among five men and eight horses. We urge our horses forward at a rapid pace. The angry sun sinks slowly down the western sky, as though loth to leave us, and then suddenly drops below the horizon. The shadows of evening gather, the desert fades into the gloom of night, and then suddenly reappears weird, wan, and spectral, in the shadowy light of the rising moon. The hours slip by; we pass the silent tents, and smouldering fires and crouching camels of the Khiran Aksakal, who has camped here hours before; and though the moon has now mounted to the meridian, we still continue our rapid course. A hurried stop, and again we are on our way. The red sun flashes angrily upon the eastern horizon, and now there is scarcely any vegetation—not even the poisonous upas-like weed. Higher the sun grows as we advance, and more fiery, until he reaches the zenith, and glares fiercely down on us from the pitiless sky. The sands glare and burn under the scorching heat like glowing cinders; the atmosphere turns to a misty, hazy glare that dazzles the eye and burns the brain like the glow from a seven-times-heated furnace; low down in the horizon the mirage plays its fantastic tricks with its spectral-like reflections of trees and waters—shadows, perhaps, of the far-off gardens of Khiva and the distant Oxus; our horses plod wearily forward through the yielding sand with drooping head and ears, until at last I find myself, as evening approaches, lying exhausted on the sand by the well of Kyzil-Kak."

At Kyzil-Kak new difficulties are in store. MacGahan finds that the expedition of General Kaufmann has changed its route, and instead of passing up northward is far away to the South, marching through the unknown desert of Kizil-Kum. The detachment of the Grand Duke Nicholas has gone on to meet him. More than this, his servants rebel, and refuse to go on; the guides are obstinate, and gold even does not tempt them; time presses, and MacGahan is in despair, fearing lest Khiva be taken without him. Energetic measures are necessary, and threats of force finally awe the rebellious servants, and a guide is found and Khalata is reached. The latter part of the road is through country where no European had ever been. Through the whole of his journey MacGahan had to trust himself entirely to the Kirghiz tribes, who were supposed to be in hostile relations to Russia. He not only received no harm, but was everywhere treated with the simple kindness and the frank hospitality which distinguish these Nomads. The Kirghiz are [illegible] the best race of Central Asia, and out of them Russia may yet make something—a new army of Cossacks, perhaps. The kind reception which the travellers met from these desert-dwellers—in a time of war, too—is a curious commentary on the disturbed state of the steppe, which was put forward as one of the reasons for the necessity of punishing Khiva. MacGahan had excellent opportunities of seeing the family life of the Kirghiz, and gives us many entertaining pictures of their manners. More than other travellers, he seems to have been attracted by the beauty of the Kirghiz women, and his curiosity was sometimes rewarded with very amusing adventures.

When MacGahan at length in an exhausted condition reached Khalata he was received by the Commandant of the Russian garrison [illegible] being Bokharan territory the Russian Fort [illegible] been built [illegible] with great [illegible] Colonel Weimarn refused permission to advance, and withheld supplies or hospitality of any kind. The conduct of the Chief Commandant—a German in the Russian service—had no influence on the other officers, who shared with MacGahan what they had. The time of his march and detention at Khalata enabled him and his horses to take some much-needed rest, but at the same time Kaufmann was nearing Khiva. Finally Col. Weimarn started with a portion of his troops for head-quarters, and MacGahan fell in with his rear-guard, and in the dark left them, hoping by a circuitous route and a speedy ride, to arrive at the next wells, Adam-Krylgan, first, and get away before the troops came up. In this he was disappointed, for just as he came in sight of the wells, he saw a detachment of Weimarn's Cossacks in front of him. His spirits were [illegible], and, for a moment, it seemed as if all was over. But [illegible] brought out the fact that the wells of Adam-Krylgan were twenty miles farther on, on the regular road. These wells had proved the only salvation of Kaufmann's army, and a small Russian force had been left there. It was necessary to go on, and to march all night. That night was a dismal and despairing one. One horse had to be abandoned; the others could scarcely move; MacGahan and his men were suffering torments, with thirst and on every side was danger—from the Russians, from the Turcomans, from the desert. At last, nearly dead, they reached the well,

* "Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva." By J. A. MacGahan. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low and Searle. [illegible]

and met with a most hospitable reception; but after some [illegible] share of what food could be got and a sound sleep, it was necessary to be off again, for Wolf[illegible] was behind. In fact, only a few hours after his departure a Russian officer and twenty-five Cossacks arrived from Djizak, with orders to arrest and disarm him, and take him to Tashkent. The [illegible] laughed at, for MacGahan was well out of his reach, and late that night he reached the Oxus. The ashes of burnt-out camp fires showed that the Russians had come and gone, and [illegible] day and night were passed in following the trail. Suddenly the booming of cannon was heard, and riding quickly forward, MacGahan found himself in the midst of the battle of Sheikh-Arykh, which preceded the crossing of the Oxus.

When the Russians recovered from the surprise which was caused by this sudden apparition of an "American tourist," they received him with open arms. The admiration for his exploit easily made amends for his misdemeanour of "running the blockade." General Kaufmann, the Grand Dukes, and all the officers showed him the most constant hospitality and kindness, and, as we learn from Russian officers, and especially from the diary of Colonel Kalokoltsoff, MacGahan was a universal favourite, and was considered as one of "ours." While, however, every politeness was shown him, one thing was denied him—information of every sort. He was, of course, allowed to use his eyes, but apart from that he had the greatest difficulty in procuring [illegible] regarding the conduct of the expedition. The valuable information which Mr. MacGahan's book furnishes is therefore [illegible] by the trouble with which it was gained. [illegible] especially [illegible] the conduct of the expedition against the Turcomans, which would otherwise have come to light, and on which the official Russian historian will probably be discreetly silent.

Without entering into the details of the military movements, for which we refer our readers to Mr. MacGahan's book, the main facts are these:—General Kaufmann proposed to attack Khiva from two points—the east and west—by an expedition from Tashkent and one from the Caspian; [illegible] it was only on the urgent representations of the Governor-General of Orenburg that [illegible] southern frontier, the Kirghiz [illegible] post road to Tashkent, would be [illegible] depredations, that it was decided to [illegible] expedition southward from Orenburgh, and [illegible] military detachment from Kazala. The execution [illegible] is instructive. The expedition from the [illegible] Caucasus, owing to the eagerness of its commander, Colonel Markozoff, to hasten on to take Khiva first, was nearly lost in the desert, and was obliged to turn back after losing heavily in men and animals and throwing away its guns. The expedition from Tashkent, to which the detachment from Kazala was joined, commanded by General Kaufmann in person, after abandoning a known and good route for an unknown and unexplored one, to advance the ambition of a staff-officer, was all but lost in the sands and nearly perished of thirst. It only arrived at the Oxus after throwing away all its baggage, tents, and camp furniture, and losing more than 10,000 out of 12,000 camels. Its march was unopposed by any strong body of the enemy, it being thought that the desert was defence enough. The Orenburg expedition was the only one which arrived in good order, and had severe actions with the Khivans and Turcomans. Besides that, it really took Khiva before Kaufmann came on the field.

The descriptions of the campaign against the Turcomans, in which Mr. MacGahan took part, are lively and vivid. The bad faith and barbarity which marked this campaign, and the bad policy of attacking the Turcomans at all when they were disposed to be on friendly terms with the Russians, could not but strike such a quick observer. Mr. MacGahan gives us a most interesting account of Khiva, and the manners and customs of the people, as also of the Khan himself. Many personal adventures which he had are exceedingly entertaining, especially his exploration of the Khan's harem the night after the capture of the city, when he was nearly blown up by exploding the gunpowder which was heaped up in the corner of one of the rooms. Not less amusing are his descriptions of a dinner with an old Uzbeg, and of another with the regiment of the Grand Duke Nicholas. On such occasions Russian soldiers have fashions of their own which surprise if they do not incommode the guest.

By this time, under the influence of supper and the libations which so frequently accompanied it, we had all become pretty jolly. Suddenly, to my astonishment, the cry of "Vliki Kolaz!" "Vliki Kolaz!" was raised, and a moment afterwards I saw the Grand Duke seized [illegible] manner. For a moment he disappears among the surging crowd of men; the next minute I see him in a horizontal position, ten feet up in the air. He goes down and goes up again, and again up and again down, twenty times at least, being caught each time he descends in the outspread arms of the soldiers, who are laughing wildly all the while. At last, when he must have lost all consciousness of time and place, he is carried almost senseless to his seat at the head of the table. Then there is more dancing, more singing, more drinking, and another officer is seized and undergoes the same unceremonious treatment. I was somewhat bewildered by all this at first, and began to think that the soldiers, carried away by the excitement of the scene and the vodka they had been drinking, were passing all bounds in treating their officers in so offhand a way. Just imagine the Prince of Wales tossed ten feet in the air by the privates of the "Black Watch!" I soon learned that this tossing was a mark of particular affection, and that no officer not liked by the soldiers was ever favoured with it. While I am mentally rejoicing that I do not live in the affections of the soldiers, I hear a cry of "Americanetz!" "Americanetz!" and before I know where I am, I feel a number of rough hands seize me by the arms, legs, and head. The Chinese lanterns, trees, soldiers, and sky suddenly change places and dance before my eyes in wild and inextricable confusion, and the next instant I enjoy a view of the whole scene from an elevated position of ten feet, and look down on a sea of upturned faces and outstretched arms. Into these I sink, until I almost touch the ground, and then again I mount to the stars. So, up and down, up and down, till my brain whirls, and my senses become dazed, and everything around is mixed into one confused and blurred picture. At length, after what appears to me an age, I find myself lying on the carpet, among the remnants of the feast, almost senseless and wholly breathless. "The hug of the Russian bear is rough, but it is hearty," said the Grand Duke, shaking me by the hand and confirming the initiation I had just received at the hands of his men.

We have space only to recommend most cordially Mr. MacGahan's book, which has the additional merit of being illustrated from sketches made on the spot, many of them by the famous artist Vereschagin.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

"Called on by the Assembly at a critical moment to lead the country to defend order, or to make the decisions of the Assembly respected, my functions are limited to that, and whatever these decisions may be I will make them respected." This is the fullest account that has yet been given of Marshal Macmahon's own estimate of his position. It is followed by a reservation which, though in terms it affects only the question of flags, covers in substance the question of a purely Legitimist restoration. The one contingency in which the Marshal would not hold himself bound to execute the decision of the Assembly is the offer of the throne to the Comte de Chambord on his own terms. Any attempt to undo the work of the Revolution, or to destroy the symbols of the Revolution, would divide the army against itself and leave Marshal Macmahon without the means of making his orders obeyed. But short of this, he sets no bounds to his following. He is simply the agent of the Assembly, and his sole business is to obey the orders of his principal. So long as the Assembly consisted of a strong Conservative majority and a powerless Republican minority the Marshal's programme was sufficiently easy to carry out. M. Thiers had been forced to resign because he was suspected of drawing a distinction between the Assembly and the electorate, and of wishing at all events to appeal from the one to the other. Marshal Macmahon took office as the representative of that technical theory which rejected all such subtleties, and saw in the Assembly the *de jure* as well as the *de facto* sovereign. Now at the time when the declaration published by the *Times* correspondent was made the Assembly had justified his belief in it. Whatever might be thought of the wisdom of its policy, there was no doubt that it had a policy. The De Broglie Ministry knew its own mind, and could command an imposing majority. Up to last October, and for several months after October, Marshal Macmahon was not left in any uncertainty what the decisions were that he was to make respected. Since the fall of the Duc De Broglie the aspect of affairs has wholly changed. The Marshal has had responsibility thrust upon him. The Assembly began by virtually refusing to give him a Ministry, and he has been driven to choose one for himself. It is now far from unlikely that it will equally refuse to give him a policy. A policy implies a working majority in favour of one course or another, and this is precisely what, as the Assembly is at present constituted, it seems impossible to get. Upon M. Casimir Perier's motion the votes will be nearly as possible equal, and if the divisions upon the Constitutional laws to be hereafter brought forward resemble in any way the divisions upon the Municipal Reform Bill now before the Chamber, the incapacity of the Assembly to decide anything will be proved beyond question. When the agent finds that he can get no instructions from his principal, he has to choose between doing nothing and doing what seems good to himself. Will Marshal Macmahon leave events to shape themselves, or will he try to give them the shape he thinks best?

When the chief of the Executive talks of making the decisions of the Legislature respected he means, of course, the decisions of the majority of the Legislature; and when this majority has been broken up he may either treat it as gone past recovery, or try his hand at restoring it to life. On the assumption that Marshal Macmahon will try to influence events—which is plainly the only assumption which makes his conduct a matter of any political interest—he must regard the late majority in one or other of these aspects. If he gives it up as dead, he will have to choose between dissolving the Assembly of his own motion, in the hope that its successor will give clearer indications of its will, and governing virtually or avowedly without an Assembly. Neither of these alternatives seems to agree with what is known of the Marshal's character. When he undertook to make the decisions of the Assembly respected, he understood that these decisions would be those of the Conservative majority. But whose will be the decisions given by the majority in a new Assembly? Of a majority which will call itself Conservative, probably; but whether of a majority which Marshal Macmahon will call Conservative is another question. It is true that he said, when there was a talk of a Left Centre Ministry not long since, that though M. Dufaure might be ripe for him, he was not ripe for M. Dufaure. [illegible] possible that the formation of a moderate [illegible] majority in a new Assembly, which to most Englishmen would seem so thoroughly Conservative a solution of the political problem which now divides parties [illegible] might be too revolutionary for Marshal [illegible] there is nothing in his conduct since he [illegible] President which indicates any leaning towards a *coup d'état*. As long as the Duc De Broglie was Minister, the Marshal kept strictly within his constitutional province, and if he has gone beyond that province in the formation of the Ministry of clerks it was not until the Assembly had shown itself unable to provide him with a Ministry of politicians. Hitherto his ambition has, to all appearance, been to keep the army in complete subjection to the civil power, and it seems unlikely that he will now aim at reversing these positions. It is not safe, of course, to predict what any man will do or not do under circumstances altogether different from those in which he has hitherto been placed, but it may fairly be said that if Marshal Macmahon should attempt to govern without an Assembly he will give the lie to the best founded theory of his character and intentions.

The alternative policy would be to try and reconstitute the majority which has recently been dissolved, and should the Marshal incline to this he might appeal to the Assembly something in this fashion. I have undertaken, he might say, to make your decisions respected, but that was on the implied contract that those decisions would include the speedy organization of the Executive power in the [illegible] form which the Conservative majority wished to see preserved for the next seven years. If you are ready to perform your part of the contract, I am ready to perform mine. But if your decisions involve the definitive proclamation of the Republic, and so depart altogether from the Conservative programme, as it was understood when I took office and when my powers were prolonged, I shall hold myself released from my bargain. You now want to have the Septennate and the Republic together, but that is a want which I cannot gratify. Give up the Republic for the present, and I will secure you the Septennate; or insist on the Republic, and allow me to withdraw with the Septennate. It is exceedingly doubtful what the answer of the Assembly to such an appeal as this would be. The whole Left, and perhaps the majority of the Left Centre, might be willing to let the Marshal go and to put M. Thiers in his place. And if the Extreme Right maintained their antagonism to every move in the direction of a settled Government even for a time, there might be a majority in favour of such a course. [illegible] It is hard to imagine a majority of the Assembly deliberately severing themselves from Marshal Macmahon. From various causes his name has come to be associated with the maintenance of order, that his retirement would seem to many a direct invitation to anarchy. [illegible] in this way, it is very doubtful what the verdict of the constituencies would be, supposing that it could be had. The electorate is far more Republican than the Assembly, but it is hardly less Conservative. It would like to see the Republic organized, but it would probably also like to see it organised under Marshal Macmahon. If these two wishes should prove incompatible, it is not certain which would prove the stronger, but unless the support of the country were assured, the Left Centre would not venture to make part of the Republican majority—if it be a majority. Consequently, the result of the Marshal's appeal might possibly be to throw matters back some months, and to set the Assembly again at work on the organisation of the Septennate. It must not be forgotten, however, that continuing [illegible] sometimes produce [illegible], and that the Marshal may end by doing nothing, because there are more things than one that he may do. As regards France this would be the best chance that he could take. As a maintainer of order it is of great importance that he should remain President. The transition to a definitive government could hardly be effected with so little disturbance of public confidence as under his guidance. [illegible] not a politician, and in the interests of the country it is to be hoped that he will not become a politician. A patriotic soldier could desire no better opportunity of serving France than will be at the call of Marshal Macmahon if he contents himself with repressing disorder during that anxious interval in which the political future is being decided.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.

The House of Lords—or, in other words, two ex-chancellors, Lord Hatherley and Lord Chelmsford—have delivered final judgment in the Mordaunt case in accordance with the view expressed by the majority of the Judges. They agree both with the majority and the minority in holding that the point raised in the case turned solely on the construction of the Divorce Act; but they think, contrary to the opinion of Justices Brett and Keating, that on the true construction of the Act the lunacy of a respondent is no bar to the prosecution of a petitioner's suit. They lay great stress on the fact that the Divorce Act was intended to effect a transfer of the whole powers theretofore exercised by the legislature in the dissolution of marriages and they hold that nothing short of a limitation of those powers by "express words or necessary implication" would warrant the conclusion that the court could not proceed with a petition for divorce under such circumstances as are in question. Express words of prohibition are, of course, not to be found in the Act, and the implied prohibition which Mr. Justice Brett found in the provisions of the statute does not seem to the law lords to amount in any sense to a necessary implication from its terms. The [illegible] of the respondent to make the "[illegible]" contemplated by the Act seems to have [illegible] Mr. Justice Brett's decision, but [illegible] remarks seem to us to have much force, "[illegible] cases where there is a counter-charge and the party who would have preferred it [illegible] is incapacitated from doing so by unsoundness of mind, the proceedings of charge and counter-charge cannot be carried out, must it therefore follow that in every case, without any suggestion, even in cases where there is no ground for any counter-charge, the mere existence of a right under the Act to make one must have the effect of preventing a decree being pronounced?" And Lord Chelmsford proceeds further [illegible] the assumption that the incapacity of the respondent would in all cases prevent the procedure from being carried out, and argues that though the incapacity [illegible] the loss of an important witness, yet it was possible that the [illegible] might be established by other witnesses.

Assuming, as we are now fairly entitled to do, that the law of the case has been correctly settled, it only remains to add our belief that the judgment will give general satisfaction [illegible] practical results. It is not certain—indeed, [illegible] it is not probable—that the respondent will be [illegible] by her lunacy as regards her defence, while it is quite certain that great hardship and injustice would have been inflicted on the petitioner by prohibiting him from prosecuting his suit. Moreover, we cannot [illegible] of our consideration the peculiar character of the plea which has been raised in the present case, and the consequences which might only too probably have followed from its being held good. We can do so with the more freedom in the present instance, because there seems now no disposition to deny that the plea in abatement of Sir Charles Mordaunt's petition was as well-founded in fact as it has turned out to be immaterial in point of law. It seems to be now admitted on both sides—not merely formally to raise the point of law, but actually—that the respondent is hopelessly insane, and we can therefore express, without fear of misconstruction, our satisfaction that the plea founded upon that fact has been overruled. The facilities which it would offer, more especially in the present condition of medical science on these questions, for the evasion of the consequences of matrimonial infidelity are too obvious to need indication. It would be possible for any wife contemplating adultery to prepare beforehand the materials for such a plea with dangerous ease. The [illegible] to a little eccentricity of manner exhibited before [illegible] or other persons readily available as witnesses, and [illegible] perhaps, into the manifestation of [illegible] after any act of infidelity had been [illegible] as a shield and may [illegible] the operation of the Divorce Act. Juries [illegible] prone to it in the view [illegible] the case of the weaker party, and would be [illegible] with [illegible] of insanity very far short of conclusive. And as to such evidence, we know the readiness with which it can be obtained. The domain of the "expert" in questions of lunacy is already extended quite as widely as is safe for the interests of the community, and we are very [illegible] that it is not to be enlarged.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It has, I hear, been decided that Captain Sartorius is not to receive the Victoria Cross; but the case of Sir Francis Festing is still under consideration, and the subject is about to be brought forward in the House. Under these circumstances, I hope you will permit me to correct a past error of omission, and to relate Festing's exploit now, since I did not do so at the time. When that engagement occurred at Escobio, near Dunquah, in which Lieutenant Wilmot was killed, I was at Abrakrampa, and just before the attack on that village a rumour came to me across the forest that a white officer had been killed and his body sent down to Cape Coast. I could obtain few particulars about the combat at the time, and in the many long conversations I had with Colonel Festing in his hospitable mess hut at Dunquah he never once alluded to his removal of Wilmot's body under fire. It was not till long afterwards I heard the facts of the case. While the fight was going on, Colonel Festing was in the rear, using "more than verbal persuasion" to make his Fantees advance. Having heard that an officer was shot he went to the front, and found the advanced guard lying about with scared faces, Wilmot's body being between them and the enemy. At least three or other European was present. Festing walked up to the body and half carried it, half dragged it, to a place of safety. This was done under heavy fire, and he was wounded in the hip. As commanding officer he could not report his own prowess, but his rank at that time (Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel) was not high enough (as can be proved by precedents) to disqualify him from the Cross, and few military men will deny that he should have been recommended for that distinction. Captain Brackenbury, whose excellent narrative is based on official documents and personal experience, has recorded the incident in question with his usual precision (Vol. I. p. 234.)

As regards Captain Sartorius, the Victoria Cross regulations are drawn up in such a manner that it cannot be bestowed upon the man who performs the most gallant exploit of war. Two British armies are in the enemies' country; all communications between them have been stopped; it is of the utmost importance that they should be reopened, and they are reopened by an officer, who with an escort of 20 men, rides nearly 50 miles through the heart of the hostile region, through the ashes of the ruined city, over the blood-stained battle-fields, where the naked corpses of the dead are still lying by the wayside. He is aged at once, [illegible] by extraordinary fortune he escapes death, and delivers his despatches to the Commander-in-Chief. It is evident that if the regulations do not admit of the Victoria Cross being bestowed for such an achievement they should be altered and remodelled in a more rational manner. Lord Gifford received the Victoria Cross for having [illegible] expeditions alone with [illegible] but according to present regulations, [illegible] does not entitle [illegible] found it necessary to [illegible] act of valour performed by Lord Gifford in the presence of the troops, that he might be recommended according to routine.

YOUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE GOLD COAST EXPEDITION.

M. ROCHEFORT.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The last new arrival on our hospitable shores is the once famous M. Rochefort, and as it is our wish to say something civil to every guest, and it is difficult to think of anything else on which to congratulate him, we may wish him joy of the remarkable improvement which appears to have taken place in his health. While it was still uncertain whether he would be really sent into exile he was exceedingly ill, and his friends or partisans loudly asserted that it was simple murder to send so frail a being to New Caledonia. But change of air seems to have done him much good, and exile itself must have been as bearable to him as exile in New Caledonia can be to any one. He was treated in what is technically called the style of a first-class misdemeanant, and was allowed to walk and swim until at last he walked and swam away altogether. The news of his escape excited a momentary interest at Paris, for it seemed hardly worth while to send a condemned politician to the other end of the globe if he could get back again so easily. Passing through the United States, where the *New York Herald* opened its facile columns to his vituperative pen, he at last made his way to Ireland, and appeared in that well-known Fenian stronghold, the city of Cork. But the people of Cork feel that they must draw the line somewhere. It is all very well to talk in a playful manner about hated and despotic Governments, and to call attention to the flame of liberty that burns in every true Irish heart; but when it comes to welcoming a man whose associates have made themselves notorious by acts of pillage and murder, and by admiring those impulses of freedom which end in the assassination of an Archbishop, Fenianism thinks twice before committing itself. Accordingly M. Rochefort, the great Rochefort, the hero of the *Lanterne*, the foe of the Empire, the terror of a despot, was actually hissed at Cork, and had in dismay to seek the safe shelter of his cabin. After his Irish experience, he must be very glad to find himself in England, where no one will [illegible] him, or notice him, or care a button whether he is dead or alive. Fortunately for him, he comes just in time to [illegible] and observe the astonishing improvement that has taken place in Leicester Square, and he will find in that one charmed quarter a place where he may sit down comfortably among flowers, and fountains, and statues. [illegible] a sort of [illegible] has covered [illegible], and he will be able to enjoy as much as he pleases the grim thought what a very short time it would take his friends the Communists, if they had a chance, to reduce the square once more to its ancient state of chaos. In old days, when he was at the top of his celebrity, he had to flee from Imperial [illegible] to Brussels, and being unwilling that Frenchmen should be deprived of the pleasure of reading new numbers of his *Lanterne*, he is said to have ingeniously sent a reasonable quantity of copies of as cutting a number as he could write, across the French frontier, inside plaster of Paris busts. He is perfectly welcome to try the experiment again, and there are so many plaster of Paris shops handy to a man frequenting Leicester Square, that he can have no difficulty in ascertaining [illegible] whether a consignment of busts stuffed with biting invectives against the Government of Marshal MacMahon can be smuggled through the Custom House. There is not the slightest use in his publishing anything of the sort in England. He must write in French, and the few Englishmen who could understand what he meant would know too much about him to care what he said; and as to the French in England, every French refugee is of his own special shade of political opinion, and has a natural and profound contempt for all other refugees. But if he could but fill a few busts, let us say of Bossuet or Fenelon, or the present Bishop of Orleans, with a decent amount of copies of a very violent and irritating pamphlet, and could ensure their reaching Paris, he might live to dream a bright dream, and, as he moved about Leicester Square, might say proudly to himself that after all he was once more mischievous.

The French Government would be bound to stop his busts getting through, if their officials were not taken in by the venerable and innocent features of the ecclesiastics in whose interior so alien a freight was reposing. If a pamphlet from his pen were to reach Paris, and be reprinted there, it would be instantly suppressed. Proceedings have actually been taken against two French newspapers which have reprinted M. Rochefort's [illegible] in the *New York Herald*. The Government cannot in such a case help itself. It would be immediately accused of complicity, of having a sneaking tenderness for Rochefort, of all people in the world, if it let him have his say. But if it could have a free choice, it probably could not do anything so disastrous to him as to let him write and publish whatever he pleased. He would find his public in a very unappreciative mood. The French, and especially the Parisians, may not know exactly what they wish for, or what political opinions ought to prevail, but they are perfectly clear about one thing, and that is, that they do not like the Commune. As to other people there may be doubts. This may be said for them, and that may be said against them. But as to the Communists, there is no doubt about them at all. During the greater part of the brief term when the Commune ruled in Paris the ordinary Parisian had no very strong feeling against his strange rulers. There was something flattering to his vanity in the notion that Paris was holding out against France, and after his experience of the Prussian siege, a siege during which there was always plenty to eat, seemed a mild form of calamity. When the Government troops entered, there was a state of perhaps necessary confusion, there was much barbarity shown, and many innocent persons were sacrificed to the thirst for vengeance. There was thus awakened a feeling of pity for the Communists and of irritation against the Government, [illegible] for the moment did much to check [illegible] with which the conflagration of the public buildings would [illegible] the decent part of the Paris population. But now that time has rolled on, the details of the history of the Commune and of its suppression are forgotten; but a perpetual testimony to its criminal folly is brought every day before the eyes of Paris in the dismal ruins and gaunt shells of what once were buildings that made Paris proud. France, too, as well as Paris has to bear fresh taxation in order that the burnt buildings may be restored, and grumblers who once used to read the productions of M. Rochefort with lively satisfaction would now only be reminded by a new effusion from his pen of the dreadful amount which he and his friends have cost them. It is true that M. Rochefort was only a Communist of the feebler and more innocent type. He did not want to have anything to do with petroleum and the shooting of hostages, and he had been at one time a member of the Government of the Fourth of September. But everything that can be said on this head for M. Rochefort only makes him a little nearer M. Gambetta, and perhaps, of all persons in France, it would be M. Gambetta who would be most annoyed and most injured if the Government were to allow M. Rochefort to write and publish what he pleased. "Let us welcome noblesse into our party," M. Gambetta lately said to his political friends; and M. Rochefort, if he could again obtrude himself on the attention of Paris, would be a most inconvenient illustration of the sort of nobleman whom the Republican party has hitherto welcomed, and who has sought to gain his own ends in the way of notoriety and popularity by helping their ranks. M. Gambetta, we may be sure, will be the first to wish from the bottom of his heart that M. Rochefort may be so pleased with Leicester Square in its transformed state as to be content to stay there.

It is often assumed that the French have not been at all changed by the war—that France is what France was five years ago, and that the progress of Republican [illegible] striking proof of this. In some ways this is true. The daily habits, the intimate ideas, of a people are not to be changed in a hurry. The war has not given any impulse to French thought. There is a falling off in France in all intellectual things, in literature, in art, in the drama. The young men are doing [illegible] to take the place of the old. All the [illegible] have been brought up in the ways of Napoleonism, and France [illegible]. But a good many political lessons [illegible] learnt and have been taken deeply to heart. The Commune showed [illegible] in a most unmistakeable way what comes of its yielding to such writers as M. Rochefort and of letting a set of ignorant, narrow-minded, cruel fanatics get the upper hand of society for a moment. The history of the Government of the Fourth of September has demonstrated how impossible it is for men, even when reasonably honest and able, to administer affairs on a great scale without any previous training or any practical knowledge of the art of government. The collapse of the Legitimists has brought home to the French mind that the remedy for the national misfortune so long and persistently preached by a clique of the highest social position is no remedy at all, and that there is no shelter for France under the wings of a Heaven-sent King and an Infallible Church. If something could but be established more respectable than the Empire, the bulk of Frenchmen would like it to be established. If nothing better is to be had, then perhaps the Empire must be accepted. But there is nothing like enthusiasm for the Empire, no belief in any Saviour of Society, not a grain of confidence in Napoleonic ideas, no illusion, no desire for mysterious utterances at banquets, no thirsting for the excitement of possible European convulsions. If the Empire is restored it will only be accepted as a tired traveller accepts a place in a third-class carriage rather than not go on by the train at all. What could M. Rochefort say to his countrymen when they are in such a mood? He could swear by all his gods that the seats of a third-class carriage are hard, that babies cry, that oranges and gin leave an unpleasant smell. The poor travellers know all this perfectly well. They have no romance about them for M. Rochefort to destroy, no hopes of splendour and comfort for him to dispel. If he was abusive, they would quite agree with him, but they would not imagine that the author of [illegible] abusive language could do them any good. Formerly, when he attacked the Empire in its days of glory and seeming solidity, he was attacking something substantial on which he could make an impression. There is nothing now for him to attack on which he could make any impression. How, for example, could any one attack the present French Ministry? It is impossible to [illegible]. Violent language must [illegible] with no success at all unless [illegible] which they are directed inspire terror or affection. M. Rochefort has come back, but he has come back at the wrong time. He has no longer any place in the work of French politics. Leicester Square is, we may humbly hope, more attractive and salubrious than New Caledonia; but this change for the better is the chief improvement in his position that M. Rochefort has secured by his heroic escape.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION.

At the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 19th June, after term Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury, the case of Bartoszki v. Lloyd was heard.

This was an action to recover £2,500 under peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Powell, Q.C., and Mr. Peirch were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Price, Q.C., and Mr. Crompton were counsel for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case was a Polish count, and the defendant was a gentleman, a native of Wales, but residing at Weymouth, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant agreed to give him £2,500 to serve as his substitute for two years in the Roman Noble Guard, but that on getting to Rome he found that the defendant was not an officer of that regiment, as he represented, but that he was a Papal Zouave, serving in the ranks, that the plaintiff had to take his place in the regiment, and that during his service he had to submit to indignities and deprivations. The defendant had paid the plaintiff 148 in all, and the action was brought to recover the balance.

The plaintiff deposed: I am a native of Poland, and I formerly held the commission of Captain in the Polish Lancers. I was in London at the end of 1867. Mr. Joseph Pevick introduced me to the defendant at the Stafford Club in Savile-row in November, 1867, and in conversation with him I told him who and what I was, showing him at the same time my papers. He asked me if I would like to go and serve for him as an officer in the Roman Noble Guard. I assented, and said that I would serve so long as the battle lasted in Rome, or for six months. A battle with the Garibaldians was then expected in Rome. I said that as it was a matter of life and death, I should expect £2,500 if I came back, and that if I was killed he was to keep the money and do what he liked with it. (Laughter.) I have no friends. The defendant agreed to the terms. A few days after I received from him three or four letters of introduction to persons in Rome. I arrived in Rome a few days before the [illegible] of November. I went to Count Campbell—Count Harris, an Irish gentleman, the Pope's Chamberlain, and presented to him one of my letters of introduction. He said it was no use, because no foreigner could be an officer in the Roman Noble Guard—that there was [illegible] the regiment. (The defendant has since changed his name to Lloyd.) I went with another letter to one of the cardinals, and presented it to him. He also said I could not serve in this particular regiment, but that I must serve in some other. I met several French gentlemen in Rome who fought under my command in 1863 and 1864. They were then serving in the Papal Zouaves. From what they said I intended to leave Rome the following day, but not liking to go to prison I joined the Zouaves. I believe that, if I left, I should be sent to prison. I found the greatest [illegible] in the regiment.

The Lord Chief Justice—Were those the gentlemen who served under you in 1863?

Plaintiff—Some were gentlemen. I had to serve as a common soldier and did military duty. I wrote a letter of complaint to Mr. Lloyd, and he afterwards came to Rome. I told him it was impossible for me to remain any longer, as I did not like to serve as a common soldier. The defendant liked the Zouaves. I had enlisted for two years, but I wanted to leave at the end of the six months. Defendant said he would give me £250 as soon as my service was ended, and my expenses.

The Lord Chief Justice—Was that the pay these soldiers were to receive?

Plaintiff—No. It was three-halfpence per day, and the men did not get it. The men were nearly starving, and there were more flies than anything else in the rations supplied. If I remained the defendant said he would leave, and he did so. It is a secret to me how he was able to leave. I completed my two years of service—it was not a pleasant one. After he left we corresponded. He supplied me with £20 or £30 during my stay in Rome. On my return to England, in December, 1869, I was very ill, so much so that I don't know how I came over. I was delirious, and suffering from the Roman fever. A friend wrote to the defendant, and he sent me £3 by return of post, and another £5. A day or two afterwards he called on me. He gave me another £5, saying that as he was short of cash he could not then give me more. In answer to his questions I said I must try to do something. He said "That won't do at all. You will have sufficient money with which to buy a commission in the English army." I received a letter dated Dec. 24, 1869, from the defendant in which he said, "I enclose you a £5 note as a little Christmas present." I was very ill and delirious about the time. In January I received another letter containing a cheque for £10. He afterwards called upon me and inquired about my health and comfort, and he agreed to pay me £6 a month and 12s. per week for my lodgings until he had settled with me, but he did not fulfil his promise. Defendant said he was short of cash, and could not pay me then. I [illegible] it to refer to the £2,500. I did not distinctly ask him for the money. I enclosed in a letter to the defendant in April or May, a bill for £2,500, but I never received any reply. I received through a friend £10. Altogether I received from the defendant £148. I applied to a solicitor in April or May [illegible] troubles the defendant [illegible] with my [illegible] in the war.

Cross-examined: I first came to England in 1863. My commission in the Polish Lancers was granted by the Revolutionary Government of Poland. Before that I was in the Russian infantry. I lost the commission in [illegible]. I fought in forty-two battles, and have been twice wounded, once behind—(Laughter)—and once in the ankle. I killed a Circassian chief when in the Russian service, and took away his sword. I was taken prisoner four times by the Russians, but I managed to escape. I was not running away each time I was taken prisoner. I was twice confined in Warsaw prison. For eleven days I had only a salt herring, no water to drink. I killed two rats with my hands, and sucked their blood for drink. (Laughter.) For eighteen days I could not catch any. I was to have been shot the day that I escaped. After I went out of the insurrectionary army the estates were confiscated. My mother is dead. I believe my father is in Siberia. I brought £3,000 with me when I came to London, but I spent it in less than six months. The £3,000 was either in my pocket or the adjutant's during the fighting. After being in London for a month I went to Paris and remained there some weeks. I had only about £500 when I returned to London. I also visited Berlin and Paris. I told my friend, who introduced me to the defendant that I must go somewhere to fight for experience.

The Lord Chief Justice: To keep up your hand in. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: I wanted to fight for Garibaldi. My friend did not tell me that I might be asked to fight for the Pope. The defendant did not at the Stafford Club [illegible] a room where there were several gentlemen. Major Gordon, who was there, did not engage me to serve the Pope, and arrange that I should not [illegible] with his nephew with other recruits. I was with the nephew and some twenty recruits—[illegible] the Zouaves, that I did not then know it. [illegible] the Roman noble guard is made up only of [illegible], and that they are appointed by the Pope. [illegible]

[illegible] 148, as I wanted money. I kept the jewellery in my large portmanteau. It was worth about £3,000.

Mr. Price: You are sure you never left it with any relation? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: No; I was robbed in Rome. Every time I slept in the barracks I lost something. The Zouaves were a strange lot. (Laughter.) I received in Rome, from father O'Keefe, several sums of money. I don't know that the defendant arranged with him to pay me a stipulated sum monthly. I don't know how I came back to London, or who paid my passage home. I had only 1s. 6d. in money when I arrived in London. I did not tell the defendant that the Pope had given me a gold cross because I would not receive promotion. I was promised one, but I have not had it. The defendant told me to refuse promotion—that I was to keep a servant as I [illegible] the representative of Wales. (Laughter.)

Mr. Price—And eat a leek. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff—I could only be promoted to corporal. I was a lieutenant in the Russian infantry. I was in two engagements with the brigands.

The Lord Chief Justice—Were they your friends, the Garibaldians?

Plaintiff—I had a better opinion of them than the Zouaves; but when they began to fight they ran away. (Laughter.)

Mr. Price: And did the Zouaves run away too?

Plaintiff: Yes—certainly. (Laughter.) I consider that the defendant was going to pay the £2,500 out of his own pocket. He was so fond of the Church and the Pope that he would have done anything for him there. He did work in Rome that I would not have done. I did not inquire if others were to be paid £2,500 each.

Mr. Price read a letter written by the plaintiff to the defendant asking for assistance, but there was no allusion in it to his claim of £2,500.

Plaintiff: I told my friend W[illegible] [illegible] the money. The defendant owed me the £2,500 when he sent me £5 as a "little Christmas present." In the letter I wrote to the defendant when I had recovered from my illness I made distinct reference to the £2,500 owing to me. I instructed Mr. Lewis to apply for the money. (The letter was put in.) It stated that this would inform him that "you agreed to pay all expenses and make him some allowance for entering the Papal Army."

Mr. [illegible] to the jury, said this was one of the most audacious attempts ever made to get money out of a [illegible] himself as having been a [illegible] in the Polish insurrectionary army, when he was a deserter. He was the hero of forty-two battles, but he was only wounded twice, once in the back. (Laughter.) The only successful engagements he had had were the two duels with the rats in Warsaw prison.

Mr. Powell: There was the Circassian chief.

Mr. Price: Yes—whose diamond-hilted poniard he took away, but before or after the death of the Circassian chief the plaintiff did not state, and when he was asked if it had gone like the jewellery, he said that belonged to him. He showed from his evidence that he was ready to fight for either side, according to the sum of money he could obtain; and what the defendant had done in the case was no doubt more creditable to his heart than his head, and if he had made such a promise as the plaintiff alleged, he would not have resisted the demand, large as it was, if he had pledged his honour to do so. The plaintiff voluntarily entered the Zouave Papal Army, and so far from his acting as the defendant's substitute, the latter served [illegible] months, and it was absurd to say that the plaintiff was acting as the substitute of a man who was serving with him at the same time and in the same regiment. The defendant had nothing whatever to do with the plaintiff's enlistment. Mr. Lloyd first heard of the plaintiff [illegible] poverty and wretchedness, when the plaintiff [illegible] to him, [illegible] letters, and not the application or demand [illegible] his new claim of £2,500.

The defendant deposed that he interested himself in obtaining [illegible] for the Papal Army, and he applied to his [illegible], Derick and Miller, to send some to him at the Stafford Club. He told young Derick, who was a tall, strapping fellow, that it would be much better for him to go to Rome and fight than stand behind the counter. He said he should like to very much, but as he was an only child he [illegible] to Rome. He said Weinrich told him that a young Polish count who had escaped was at his house.

The Lord Chief Justice: That was just the man for you.

Defendant: He said the young count would be thankful to fight for the Pope, but he had no money. I said "That is just the fellow I want to send him down to the Stafford Club; if the Committee approve of him we will send him out."

The Lord Chief Justice: [illegible] occur to you that you were violating the law of the land?

Defendant (laughing): No.

The Lord Chief Justice: I daresay you do; it is no laughing matter. Every one is bound to obey the law.

Defendant: [illegible]

[illegible] plaintiff's statement relative to his engagement to serve the Pope. I did not give him letters of introduction to persons in Rome. I knew no one in Rome. I took for granted his statement that he was a Polish nobleman. I served six months in the Zouaves. I saw the plaintiff in Rome, and had a conversation with him. There is no truth whatever in the plaintiff's statement that I offered him £2,500 if he would act as my substitute when in Rome. He never served as my substitute. I had conditional leave of absence to return to England, in consequence of my father's illness. My six months' service expired while I was in England, but I was not sent for. I afterwards returned to Rome, and served six months about the time of the Oecumenical Council, [illegible]. I was the only Welshman in the regiment, and I wished to serve for the honour of Wales. I never at any time promised to give the plaintiff £2,500. Before leaving Rome I [illegible] to be paid to the plaintiff and another Zouave. I gave the money to Father O'Keefe to pay them each [illegible] half-yearly. When he called upon the plaintiff in London he was ill of the Roman fever. He showed me a splendidly illuminated parchment document which he said his Holiness had given to him for his services, and that a gold cross was to be sent to him. I then gave him £5 and [illegible] a suit of clothes for him. I intended the [illegible] to come to £5 [illegible], but I had to pay £11 for the clothes he selected. I afterwards told him I could do nothing more for him, and I advised him to enlist in a cavalry regiment, but he said he was fond of fighting. (Laughter.) On one occasion [illegible] [illegible] gave him £5 [illegible] Christmas [illegible] to [illegible] Christmas. (Laughter.) I never [illegible] would settle with him when I got well. I don't know if I have any documents as to entering the Papal Army.

The Lord Chief Justice said the dates and the period of service were the vital points in this case, but they were not forthcoming.

Mr. Price said the plaintiff himself stated that he enlisted for two years.

The Lord Chief Justice: Then in that case he could not have been the defendant's substitute.

The Jury said they were agreed in favour of the defendant.

Mr. Powell: That being so, I have no wish to press the case further. I will withdraw a juror.

Mr. Price: I will take a verdict for the defendant, without costs.

Mr. Powell: Then I will elect to be nonsuited. [illegible] learned counsel afterwards agreed to these terms.

The Lord Chief Justice: You would not object, Mr. Price, to any costs.

Mr. Price: No, not a farthing. There is not a jewel left. (Laughter.)

Verdict for the defendant, without costs.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

391 Amoor, [illegible]—The Captain.
620 Bolton, [illegible]
1261 George [illegible]—Finlay, Muir & Co.
404 Marian Tayre, Stephens—[illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.

500 Belvedere, Mac[illegible]—W. [illegible] & Co.
1185 Chorowell, Bekens—Finlay, [illegible] & Co.
1268 Montara, Singleton—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

347 Mercia, Gibson—McCulloch, [illegible] & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE via COAST.

1116 Lord Clyde, [illegible]

FOR CALCUTTA.

1221 C[illegible], Hughes—Finlay, Muir & Co.
685 Flecora, Mu[illegible]—[illegible] & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1461 Frank Flint, Williams—[illegible]
1426 Knight Companion, [illegible]
835 St. George, [illegible]—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

2257 Mooltan, Freeman—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1351 Caledonia, [illegible]—[illegible] & Co.
1241 Emblehope, [illegible]
1728 Palestine, [illegible]—[illegible]
1276 Yeddo, Ogg—W. A. Graham & Co.
761 [illegible], Orwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR [illegible].

671 Arabia, Cobb[illegible]—[illegible]

FOR KURRACHEE via [illegible].

615 Kurrachee, [illegible]—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1150 [illegible]—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CEYLON.

706 Kolna, [illegible]

NOT FIXED.

[illegible]

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund £[illegible]
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. [illegible] are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes issued to travellers to any part of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, [illegible], and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
[illegible]
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at [illegible] per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances [illegible]
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
[illegible]
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DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in [illegible]
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GOVERNMENT PAPER and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold [illegible]
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